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BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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NO. 7.

American Baptist Missionary Union.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Tuesday, May 13, 1847.

The Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union met in Cincinnati, O., on Tuesday, May 13, 1847, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The chairman of the Board being absent, Rev. Elisha Tucker, of New York, was chosen chairman, *pro tem.*

The Recording Secretary being absent, Rev. M. J. Rhees, of Delaware, was appointed Recording Secretary, *pro tem.*

The meeting was then opened with prayer by Rev. T. F. Caldwell, of Massachusetts.

The roll of the Board was called, and the following members were found to be in attendance, viz. :—Rev. Messrs. L. Tucker, M. J. Rhees, A. D. Gillette, A. Wilson, J. W. Parker, J. N. Granger, J. L. Hodge, G. B. Ide, E. Turney, G. C. Chandler, T. C. Jameson, E. Tucker, E. Bright, Jr., E. W. Dickinson, J. Stevens, M. Allen, E. D. Owen, and brethren J. H. Duncan, J. Bacheller, T. Wattson, O. Sage, and Samuel Trevor.

The Treasurer, R. E. Eddy, Esq., read his annual report, showing the expenditure during the year ending March 31, 1847, of \$84,339,71 ; and the receipt, during the same period, of \$85,437,24, exclusive of receipts from the U. S. Government and coördinate Societies.

The report of the Auditing Committee, Messrs. Charles D. Gould and Joshua Loring, was read.

The report was approved, and ordered to be published under direction of the Executive Committee.

Letters were received from Rev. D. D. Pratt, of N. H., and Rev. Messrs. J. D. Cole and P. Church, of N. York, excusing their absence from the meeting. Excuses were also presented,

orally, in behalf of Rev. A. Bailey, of Ill., and Rev. J. P. Tustin, of R. I.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by the Corresponding Secretaries, Rev. S. Peck and Rev. E. Bright, Jr., and referred to the following Committees:—

On Obituaries.—Rev. Messrs. A. D. Gillette, E. Turney, and S. G. Miner.

On Finances.—Hon. J. H. Duncan, and Messrs. J. Munroe, T. Watson, O. Sage, and S. Trevor.

On Agents and Agencies.—Rev. Messrs. L. Tucker, G. S. Webb, and M. J. Rhees.

On Periodicals.—Rev. Messrs. J. N. Granger, L. Tucker, M. J. Rhees, A. H. Dunlevy, Esq., and Rev. W. H. Shailer.

On Burman and Karen Missions.—Rev. Messrs. A. Bennett, E. Lathrop, and S. D. Phelps.

On other Asiatic Missions.—Rev. Messrs. T. C. Jameson, G. S. Webb, and J. Ballard.

On European and African Missions.—Rev. Messrs. G. B. Ide, J. L. Hodge, and C. Thompson.

On Indian Missions.—Rev. Messrs. T. F. Caldicott, E. L. Magoon, and M. Allen.

On motion, the times of meeting were fixed as follows:—at 9, A. M. and at 2½, P. M.; and of adjournment, at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Rev. Messrs. E. L. Magoon, S. Peck, and E. Bright, Jr., were appointed a Committee on Religious Services at the evening sessions.

Rev. E. Bright, Jr., presented the report of the Executive Committee on the Magazine and Macedonian, which was referred to the Committee on Periodicals.

Adjourned till 2½, P. M. Prayer by Rev. J. N. Granger, of R. I.

2½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. A. D. Gillette, of Pa.

The resolution of Rev. Alfred Bennett, of N. Y., offered at the last session of the A. B. M. Union, and referred to the Board to consider and report, was taken up, and committed to Rev. Messrs. B. Stow, D. D., R. E. Pattison, D. D., J. N. Granger, G. S. Webb, and A. Bennett, to report upon it to-morrow morning.

Rev. E. Bright, Jr., presented in behalf of the Executive Committee a report on "Assigning to individuals and organizations the missionary laborers of the Union," which was referred to a Committee of five. Rev. J. W. Parker, W. H. Wyckoff, Esq., Rev. Messrs. A. Drury and E. W. Dickinson, and J. Bacheller, Esq., were appointed the Committee.

Rev. S. Peck, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented a report on "The need of additional missionaries," which was referred to a Committee of three. Rev. Messrs. A. Wilson, D. Shepardson, and J. G. Warren were appointed the Committee.

In view of the statements in the above report, the Board made special prayer to God for more laborers to be sent forth into the harvest, and for a disposition in the churches to sustain them by their contributions and their prayers. Rev. Alfred Bennett, of N. Y., led in the supplications of the Board.

The Executive Committee, through Rev. E. Bright Jr., presented a report on "The Home Work of the Missionary Enterprise," which was referred to a Committee of three. Rev. Messrs. R. E. Pattison, D. D., G. C. Chandler, and S. B. Page were appointed the Committee.

The Executive Committee, through Rev. S. Peck, presented a report on "The Spiritual Progress of the Missions during the past year," which was referred to a Committee of three. Rev. Messrs. E. E. L. Taylor, J. Stevens, and P. Work were appointed the Committee.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Prayer by Rev. C. Thompson, of N. Y.

Wednesday, May 19.

The Board met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. M. Allen, of Michigan.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

The Committee on Finances reported through Hon. J. H. Duncan, chairman. The report was approved and ordered to be printed.

The Committee appointed to consider the financial operations of the Union for the past year, have examined the reports of the Treasurer and Assistant Corresponding Secretary, and report:—

That the question first arises, have the funds of the Union been wisely and faithfully applied to the advancement of its great purpose? And, secondly, have the accounts of the treasury department been correctly kept and properly examined and audited? We can with confidence answer both these inquiries in the affirmative. We refer the friends of the Union, who may be surprised that a balance appears against the Treasury of \$33,687,56, to the full and satisfactory explanation found in the report of the Assistant Cor. Sec., of the manner in which this is brought about, it being principally through a change in the mode of keeping the accounts of the Board, by charging all bills of exchange as soon as remitted to the mission stations. Your Committee approve this mode of charging all bills of exchange as soon as remitted, believing it conformable to the best mercantile usage, and useful as presenting distinctly to the Board its legal liabilities. Their attention has also been directed to what are termed the expenses of the *organization*, including the salaries of officers and agents. To some this item of expenditure may seem large; but a careful observation will satisfy the inquirer that these officers and agencies are all necessary to carry on the operations of the Union,—that the compensation allowed is but a moderate and reasonable support for those employed and the families dependent upon them; and that no just grounds of complaint exist against these expenses of the Board. And while it is an occasion of gratitude that the current receipts of the past year have been equal to the current expenditures of the Board, let it be our prayer that God would so bless and enlarge our missions, as to demand and receive still more enlarged contributions from his people.

J. H. DUNCAN, JOHN MUNROE, OREN SAGE, THOMAS WATTSON, SAMUEL TREVOR,	}	Committee.
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The Committee on "The need of additional missionaries" reported through Rev. A. Wilson, chairman. The report was ac-

cepted, and with the document was directed to be printed, and the document to be read to the A. B. M. Union.

The Committee to whom was referred the document prepared by the Executive Committee on additional missionaries, would recommend that this document be read before the Union and made the subject of serious deliberation; that it be published and laid before the friends of missions throughout the churches represented in the Union, and that the facts and principles in it be urged on the attention of our young men in the churches, who hold in their hands a commission to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, and who are going forth under the high and holy profession that they are influenced not by motives of profit or ambition, of ease or convenience, but are prepared to go wherever the wants and woes of men call for labor, and wherever there is a rational prospect of lifting up the degraded and ruined and leading them to the Lamb of God. They would also urge these facts on the attention of those stewards in the churches who have funds committed to their trust to be employed for their Master in publishing the messages of his grace to those who are perishing in sin. In a country whose greatest danger arises from its prosperity and immense inflow of wealth, it is well for the safety of the churches at home and for the safety of individuals, that such a channel is open where thousands of dollars can be put into so safe a deposit, where they will no longer disturb the peace or require the care of their present stewards.

The Committee would only add, that it seems to them desirable that the Board should express to the Executive Committee their approval of the plan of reinforcing and adding to the strength and efficiency of our present missions before attempting to occupy new fields of labor.

ADAM WILSON, }
A. SHEPARDSON, } Committee.
J. G. WARREN, }

NEED OF ADDITIONAL MISSIONARIES.

According to the second article of the Constitution of the Union its object is "to diffuse the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ, by means of missions, throughout the world." The object is to be attained by means of missions, that is by sending and sustaining missionaries, who shall in all appropriate ways diffuse the knowledge of Christ's religion. The sending of missionaries is therefore an ordinary, though most important part of our work, to be prosecuted with all diligence and the utmost possible efficiency from year to year, till the knowledge of Christ shall have been diffused throughout the world; till every land shall be so supplied with missionaries and preachers as to be able to do its own work of home evangelization. In this point of view the missions of the Union are in need with few exceptions, and are *always* in need, of new supplies of missionaries. The work for which they have been commenced, is altogether and beyond comparison too great for them to achieve. Were the missionaries endued with tenfold power and exempted from the common infirmities and perils of mortal life, and could the subjects of their beneficent toils abide the lingering process, yet were they left to do their work alone, with no new supplies of laborers to help them, we who had sent them forth would all have passed away to our last awards long ere the beginning of the consummation of their benevolent design. Would we see the dawn of the latter-day glory, we must awake to the greatness of the work before us. The revolving years must witness a continual and sure advance, each on the preceding, in our resoluteness of purpose, our ardor of zeal, our inventiveness of right expedients to speed our enterprise, and our whole-heartedness in putting body, soul and spirit to the single work of urging it onward to its completion. They must witness, in a word, a continual

and large increase, from year to year, in the number of well-qualified missionaries sent forth to the foreign field, and in the extent and variety of the means and facilities supplied to them for doing their appointed work.

But there is a more restricted view of this subject, that claims our attention at the present time. We may not be able at once to send to all our missions the full supply of men and means which would best promote their desired efficiency. It will be of more direct practical benefit to specify in what missions and at what points the need of additional missionaries is especially urgent, and where a delay to send them would probably be followed with most disaster.

We propose to make such a specification in the paper now to be submitted; and in doing it cherish a hope that the *number* of the specified cases will not be allowed to defeat the object for which they are presented. They are not of the less urgency because so numerous. They all *especially* make demands upon us, as compared with the ordinary necessities of the missions; although, in attempting to fulfil their claims, some occasion would be given for the exercise of a wise discretion in determining the order of supply.

1. We begin with the *Ojibwa Mission*. The veteran missionary in charge of this mission has been long in the field, has seen much service, and has borne an honorable share in it. But he needs and asks for a helper. The extent of the field of labor is not diminished, and the embarrassments are multiplied. One missionary at least, in addition to his present worthy associate Mr. Cameron, should be associated with him, who should have charge at St. Mary's of the mission school, and should also assist in the dispensation of the gospel to the village population.

2. In the *Shawano Mission* two female assistant teachers are needed, one at Shawano and one at Stockbridge. The schools at these stations are partly supported by government appropriations, and cannot receive from the missionaries in charge their personal attention without encroaching on other duties which belong to them as ministers of the gospel of Christ.

3. The *Cherokee Mission*, under the successful labors of Mr. Jones and his coadjutors, has attained as high a measure of prosperity as the present amount of missionary force employed in it entitles us to hope. What is now needed, in order to raise it to a level with the most favored missionary enterprises of modern times, is to supply it with adequate means for the intellectual and theological training of native preachers, who are or shall be called of God to preach the gospel to their countrymen. The missionaries already employed there, cannot do this indispensable work. Their hands are full of labor, and their hearts of care. A missionary mature in piety, sound in doctrine, of ripe experience and judgment, and apt to teach, would receive a heartfelt welcome from the missionary band and the native brethren, and might enter at once into a well-defined and most interesting and useful field of labor. Ten years, and that delightful vision of the prophet may have its accomplishment as respects the Cherokee nation,—“The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.”

Passing by our European Missions, where God is evidently preparing a way for his word, that it may have free course and be glorified, but where there is less present demand for an increase of preachers from abroad, we turn to

4. The *Bassa Mission* in Africa; a mission having in charge a larger population than that of the Sandwich Islands, and embodying with a few colored and native laborers the time and strength of *one* American missionary, while the Sandwich Islands have seventy-eight American laborers. Of the claims of this mission to immediate reinforcement or to *confessed* abandonment the Executive Committee present the following statement, received about a year ago from the missionary, Mr. Clarke; merely remarking that the Bassas are “worthy” to whom we should send the word of salvation; not only by the claims of their common nature and common need, but by their marked superiority among the African races. The specimens

of character furnished by some of the native converts would be worthy of any age and of any people. The missionary pleads for the Bassa Mission in the following words:—"If you retain the mission, you must strengthen and enlarge it. You must appropriate more to its support and send us more help. While you were involved in debt and other difficulties, I held my peace, and even advised retrenchment. But now I feel constrained to raise my voice for Africa. During the eight years of my connection with the mission, it has been all the time embarrassed for want of adequate supports. As few and weak as we have been, we have been under the necessity of doing much ourselves which might have been done by others, if we had had the means of paying them. Instead of employing others to teach the heathen youth the rudiments of those arts which are essential to civilization, we have been obliged to teach them ourselves when we ought to have been breaking to the heathen the bread of life.

"But, above all, we need more laborers. Our work, which we have never been able to do properly, is accumulating on our hands. The whole Bassa tribe is ready to receive the gospel. Wherever we go, they listen attentively to the word of life. They often say to us, it has been so long since you were here, that we have forgotten God's word. If you would come more frequently and preach to us, we would understand and remember the word.

"The Board have had, indeed, many discouragements; but no more than any other mission on this coast, excepting perhaps the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas. All missionaries who are acquainted with the Baptist Mission, say that it has accomplished as much in proportion to what it has expended, and that it has as much encouragement to persevere, as any other mission. Shall the Baptists retire in dismay from the field, while others are taking fresh courage and girding themselves anew for the conflict? Will you give up the field on which you have fought so long and gained so much? Shall the field on which the footsteps of the beloved Crocker are still visible, and on which he would have been willing to sacrifice his life a thousand times, be given to others, you know not whom? Oh! let it not be named among you; publish it not to the world; let it no more come into your holy convocations; but declare to the world and the church, that you are ready to send men to Africa, and clear your garments of the blood of these poor heathen; let the church second the action of the Board, and furnish the requisite funds, and throw responsibility on the ministry, on the YOUNG MEN who are *this year* to leave our Theological Institutions, and see if there is no one among them all with faith enough to come to Africa. He may die, and could he die in a better cause? We ask only for one and his companion at present. Is there no one who is willing to hazard his life for the perishing millions of Africa?"

We come next to the missions in Asia.

5. The *Teloogoo Mission*, established ten years since, has had for most of that period the services of only one missionary, and is now left in the exclusive charge necessarily of native helpers. To be resuscitated and carried forward with any measure of efficiency or prospect of permanency, three missionary families should be associated with our missionary brother now in this country, whenever Providence shall permit him to resume his labors. The field is large, embracing a population of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000. Whenever reëntered, it should be with a missionary force sufficiently numerous not only to secure it from all liability to a final abandonment, but also to ensure an uninterrupted and vigorous prosecution of the work.

6. The *Assam Mission* is also in pressing need of three additional missionaries, one to be associated with Mr. Barker at Gowahatti, one at Nowgong with Mr. Bronson, to relieve him from the charge of the Orphan Institution, so that he may give himself wholly to the preaching of the word, and one to preach the gospel in and around Sibsagar where Mr. Brown is more especially engaged in translating the sacred scriptures. Of the need

of reinforcements, which has been pressed for several years upon the attention of the Board, one of the missionaries Mr. Bronson, in a recent communication, (Jan. 15, 1847,) after speaking of a late religious awakening in the orphan school, the weakened state of the mission from sickness and other causes, and the purpose of some of the assistant laborers, who had been about to leave on account of illness, to remain until further assistance should arrive, holds the following language:—"In view of this you will see our need of reinforcements. A number of us have been in the country more than ten years, without the least opportunity of recruiting our health; and though we are resolved never to leave our delightful work unless compelled, still in the common course of things we cannot long sustain our present and accumulating cares alone. In America those who are the most burdened with business, have hours of relaxation, change of duties and scenes, intercourse with Christian friends, and, above all, the delightful privileges of the sanctuary to cheer and enliven them. But not so with us. One unceasing round of duty and anxious solicitude by day and by night, with scarcely one congenial friend with whom we may hold intercourse, in short, *the constant friction of missionary labor* is what cuts us down in the midst of our days. * * * * I see all my brethren failing, and no better prospects of obtaining fellow-laborers than we had years ago.

"Now that the Lord has begun to pour out his Spirit and gather in disciples from the ranks of the heathen, there is an obvious necessity that our missionary laborers be not only sustained but greatly increased. These interesting youth that have been gathered into the fold, require continual care and instruction. They must be kept fully employed in study and useful labor, else the great enemy of souls will lead them astray. The Lord has put them into our hands to train up for His glory, and by His blessing they will soon be able to proclaim the gospel to their countrymen far more successfully than we ourselves can. Other lads in the Institution, and some more advanced who have long been hearers of the word, are inquiring. These demand attention. People in the villages have their hearts open to hear the gospel. These must not be neglected. Hundreds of children and youth in our village schools must be instructed into the truths of Christianity. Were it possible for us to go out with our native brethren into the dense villages and hold a meeting of days, preaching in our tent at night and visiting the people at their houses in the day, and devote *a whole month to one place*, so that the people could have the truth kept steadily before them, have their objections to Christianity fairly answered and the absurdities of the shasters fully exposed, no doubt under the divine blessing the best results would attend the effort, and little churches begin to rise in the villages. This we are most anxious to see; but, alas! we need *more laborers* before we can carry forward such efforts. Nay, what distresses us is that we cannot carry on more efficiently the work already begun. It is also more than probable that several of our number will be compelled to leave the field; which would make it necessary to abandon some of our stations; and should this be the case, the responsibility resting upon those who know our feebleness but come not to our assistance will be a fearful one. It will be thrusting back into the blackness of darkness those who were just about to greet the light of life, to blight the promising harvest now springing up, and render unavailing the labors of our lives and the charities and benevolent efforts of the church bestowed upon this people.

"When the lamented Thomas and myself offered ourselves as candidates for missionary labor in the East,—at the time of our examination at Hartford,—we distinctly stated that in our opinion foreign missionaries should go out *'two and two'*, after the example of our Lord's disciples. We received the distinct approbation of the Board to these views, and the encouragement that we should not be separated. It pleased our Heavenly Father in His inscrutable wisdom to remove my dear associate when just about to enter upon the glorious work, and to raise me from the borders of the grave to labor on in His service. I need not undertake to describe how much

myself and companion have felt his loss. But we felt assured that we should not long be left to labor alone. Ten long years however have gone, during nearly all of which we have been alone. In a former letter you encouraged us to hope that a brother would join us during the past year; but while anxiously watching for the announcement of his departure from America, your last letter has just arrived informing us that we must still wait. I hope it may not be necessary for any of us to go and plead in person for the assistance we require; but one thing is certain, if help is not speedily sent, your Mission to Assam will greatly suffer, if not in part be abandoned. May God give us strength to labor with hearts wholly devoted to the work the few days we are still to remain in the vineyard; and may the Lord of the harvest encourage, bless and sustain you in all your efforts to obtain the means for sending forth more laborers."

7. The *Mission to Siam*, in both its departments, has also its urgent claims for immediate reinforcement. The Executive Committee have purposed to send as early as practicable one missionary to be associated with Mr. Jones in the Siamese department and to enter especially on the work of preaching; and a second is almost equally indispensable to follow up the labors of Mr. Jones in the Siamese New Testament by translating the Old Testament into Siamese. Another missionary is needed for the Tie Chiu Chinese; Mr. Goddard being closely occupied in the revision and preparation of the scriptures in the Chinese language, and being also in expectation of shortly visiting China to perfect his qualifications for the arduous work; and the encouragement to multiply our labors on behalf of the Chinese in Siam being all that the most timid faith could well desire.

8. To the *China Mission*, in its two divisions distant from each other some 2000 miles, and consequently independent each of the other, belong at present, in all, four missionaries and three assistants. We have pledged two additional missionaries, one of whom is under appointment; and we cannot safely or honorably go back. Says Mr. Dean, in a letter from Hong-kong of the 28th of January last, "Am I right in saying that *I* must have an associate? Pardon me if my language appears dictatorial; it is not so intended. We tempt God by leaving such interests as are connected with our mission stations in China suspended on the single thread of one man's life. I beg of you to send some men to help us in China. Where is the love the saints bear to their Savior if they cannot send two or three men to rescue the perishing millions of China? To what are all those eyes looking which I saw so recently moistened with tears in view of the condition of the heathen? In what are all those hands employed which a few months ago gave to me and the converted Chinaman the warm grasp, that sent a thrill of interest through our whole frame and gave a pledge of prayer and coöperation in our work? Must I come to the painful conclusion that it was only the sympathy of the occasion and the interest of an hour?"

9. With respect to the *Karen and Burman Missions*, the Committee are burdened with the weight and pressure of the motives which should constrain to the most resolute efforts to send them succor. The missionaries have borne and had patience and have labored almost to the extremity of endurance; but hitherto, with comparatively slight exceptions, help has failed of reaching them. When shall this unprofitable, this fatal withholding of needed reinforcements have an end? Beginning at the southern extremity of the Tenasserim provinces, Mergui with its mingled population of Burmans, and Sgau and Sho Karens, and the Salong dependencies, has need of at least one missionary in addition to Mr. Brayton, who shall divide his toils and share his successes, and in times like the present, of unavoidable absence of one or the other, shall make it possible to maintain the visibility of the station and the churches, and point the inquiring heathen to the cross of the Son of God. The Burman population of Tavoy has need of a missionary. The thousands of Burmans that throng Maulmain, should have one missionary, who should be free to traverse the streets and lanes of

the city and visit its zayats and market-places and idol temples. The ten thousands of Peguans, the earlier possessors of the soil, are entitled to at least one additional missionary. Here are urgently needed four missionaries for Tenasserim, and the demand has been pressed upon us again and again for years; and to these must now be added a missionary for the "third district" of Maulmain Sgau Karens, an associate missionary with Mr. Bullard for Sho Karens, and a missionary physician like the beloved companion of Paul. A year ago it was proposed to strengthen the Maulmain Karen department, and one or two missionaries were accordingly sent. But says Mr. Vinton, writing in September following, "This relieves my mind of only a part of its burden, for I am still oppressed with the thought that the Board and the churches have only begun to wake up to the actual wants of the Karen Mission. The glorious work is extending on every hand. New stations are springing up in every direction. We only want a supply of men of God, and God will soon give us possession of this good land." Again he says, "In regard to the state and wants of the Karen Mission, I know that the Board and the churches want facts, as data for action. * * * * We give them all which our time and circumstances will allow, and fondly hope that considerations that have awakened within us emotions too big for utterance, will produce some little effect on our dear brethren in America. But they seem to be powerless." And yet again, in a letter of more recent date, "Your last letter to br. Binney was like a cordial to our souls, it was like life to us from the dead. To know even at this late hour that the Board are beginning to listen to the voice of God that has been speaking to them in so emphatic language and for so long a period in regard to their obligations to the Karen nation, begins to make me feel that I may not be living to no purpose after all. Never, never before, have I felt that there was so much object in living,—and that for me to live is Christ. Only let your missionaries know that the Board and the churches are resolved, in order to be co-workers together with God, that they will work *where* God works and *when* God works,—that, come life or come death, they are resolved to meet every exigency and never rest till He whose right it is to reign shall reign,—and their hearts will be encouraged and their hands will be strengthened to renewed and increased activity in their great work."

We shall make but one specification more. The appeal of Comstock is yet unanswered. "Remember," he said as with the solemnity of a dying charge, "six men for Arracan." He meant six men for the *Burmans* of Arracan. Four years and more have since passed over us, and not a solitary messenger has been sent back to that forsaken land to betoken even that the sound has reached our ears. Yet where is the field more full of promise to the sower or the reaper than where Comstock toiled and died? Says a native preacher at Ramree, Moug Net writing to Mr. Ingalls, "Though there is no teacher here, we remain putting our trust in the most excellent Lord, who is far better than teachers. We were feeling exceedingly weak, but now, learning that the teacher will come to Ramree, we rejoice waiting your arrival. At Ramree at the present time there is *not one opposer*. There are ten inquirers. We are loving each other and preaching the gospel to the extent of our abilities. At Kou-deing village there are very many inquirers. All the inquirers are saying with hoping and desiring, 'When will the teacher come?' At Ramree and the many adjoining villages teacher Comstock preached the gospel, and now the people are like those awaking from sleep. So, if you come, there will be cause for great rejoicing. Also at Cheduba the priests have left the kyongs and forsaken the idols; all are destroyed and gone. *There*, also, are inquirers." And says Mr. Ingalls, "Arracan begins to wear the aspect of a field fast hastening to the harvest. What encourages me the most, many are under the influences of the Holy Spirit. They come day after day and time after time, and listen to the gospel. The company at the zayat is unabated; some days hun-

dreds. The demand for the living preacher is increasing. Arracan demands immediate help."

In the preceding review of the necessities of the missions, we have purposely omitted the claims of *Burmah Proper* and of the Karens of Rangoon and Bassein and Sandoway. Another opportunity will present for their consideration, and we have preferred to direct our attention to the fields more liable to be overlooked, and whose hazard of disaster from continued neglect is correspondently imminent. In those which have been enumerated, it will also be perceived, we have restricted our estimate of missionaries needed, to the lowest point consistent with their prosperity and even their safety. Were all the missionaries in request supplied within the current missionary year, not one of the missions or stations would be overmanned; not one that would be more than moderately furnished for its immediate and pressing work. It must be remembered indeed that when missionaries are sent, years must elapse before by a knowledge of the language and of the people they can be fully prepared to enter into their labors; and it must also be borne in mind that, such has been our dilatoriness in former years, most of the laborers in the field are nearly spent with toil and oppressed with disease, so that, unless they are speedily relieved, they will utterly faint beneath their burdens, and the missions come to a full end.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

S. PECK, *Cor. Sec.*

The Committee on "The spiritual progress of the Missions during the past year" reported through Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, chairman. The report was approved and ordered to be printed, and the document accompanying it was directed to be read to the Union.

Your Committee appointed to consider the special report of the Executive Committee on "The spiritual progress of the Missions under the care of the Board," beg leave to report:—

That they have examined with the deepest interest the facts contained in the document, and would most respectfully recommend that it be read before the Missionary Union at some favorable period during its session, and afterwards published under the superintendence of the Executive Committee, in some form suitable for extensive circulation. We would inscribe upon it "*Ebenezer*," saying "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," and send it throughout the length and breadth of our American Israel, as an occasion for their fresh gratitude and thanksgiving to God, and of abundant encouragement also in our future conflicts with the darkness of heathenism.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. L. TAYLOR, }
J. STEVENS, } *Committee.*
P. WORK, }

SPIRITUAL PROGRESS OF THE MISSIONS.

In reviewing the history of the past year the Executive Committee have perceived so many marks of divine favor to the missions and so numerous and gratifying instances of spiritual prosperity and enlargement, that they invite the attention of the Board to a particular consideration of some of them, as an expression of their gratitude to God for his great mercies and as an encouragement and incentive to a more vigorous prosecution of the missionary work. In almost every mission, we might say in every mission from which the annual returns have reached us, God has distinctly manifested his gracious presence, and in most of them his power to create anew and save. In several portions of our missionary field the months of harvest and the harvest-home shouts of the rejoicing reaper have continued through

all the year. Verily "the ploughman *has* overtaken the reaper, and the treader of grapes him that sowed seed." Nor have the manifestations of the great grace and power of God been limited to the more cultivated and productive missions. They have been no less signal and are hardly less worthy of devout acknowledgment where the manifestations have been those of considerate tenderness and gentleness, where strength has been made perfect in weakness, and where the burdened missionary, knowing Him who had said "My grace is sufficient for thee," has been enabled to glory in his infirmities that the power of Christ might rest on him. The grace of God hath various admeasurement. The exhaustless fountain is ever full and ever hastening in its glad courses; but the All-wise husbandman knoweth the times and seasons and the nature and habit of every plant of the field that he hath planted, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hysop that springeth out of the wall; and his wisdom and might and affectionate thoughtfulness may be seen as clearly where he nightly distils the silent dew as where he hath divided a water-course for the overflowing of waters, and sendeth on the earth the great rain of his strength. Of this quiet order and method and without observation, have been God's spiritual dealings with several of the Indian Missions, with those to France and Greece, with the Bassa Mission, with the Telooqoo and China Missions, and we may add Tavoy. Though some of these missions are "little among the thousands of Judah," and in others has been heard "the voice of weeping, lamentation and great mourning," yet in them all have been seen, and are still to be seen, the foot-prints of Him "whose goings forth have been of old, from everlasting."

The Committee beg leave to detain the Board for a moment at this point. In several of the missions alluded to, divine beneficence has not restrained itself within the bounds of indispensable supply. God's administration of his bounty has not only supplied the wants of the saints, upholding, comforting, protecting them according to their varied need; but in the forwardness of his mind He has *liberally* distributed unto them, so that, if we will rightly interpret the grace, it will return also abundantly through us by many thanksgivings unto God. As in temporal, so in things spiritual, blessings often repeated have in too many instances the less acknowledgment the more they are multiplied; and constancy and fulness of unmerited kindness seem at length to annul the obligation of gratitude which it first created, and to substitute in its stead a claim of right to the benefits conferred. When the Burman was our only eastern mission, and when, after nearly eight long years, the first Burman convert presented himself to Mr. Judson, "It seems almost too much to believe," said the waiting missionary, "that God has begun to manifest his grace to the Burmans; but this day I could not resist the delightful conviction, that this is really the case. PRAISE AND GLORY BE TO HIS NAME FOREVERMORE. AMEN." And this burst of praise and glory from the swelling heart of the missionary was answered irrepressibly from thousands of hearts wherever the glad annunciation reached the ear. Our Christian fathers had faith and patience. They understood in their measure the ways of God. They "despised not the day of small things." Shall not we be admonished by their example, and while with some of our beloved missionaries we rejoice in the exceeding fulness of divine consolation and blessing bestowed upon them, cherish also a deep-felt gratitude that God, who is infinite in his love and resources, bestows his equal regards on the humblest of his servants, and that "*their* angels do always behold the face of our Father who is in heaven."

The missions in which the grace of God has most abounded unto their edification and enlargement the past year, are the Shawanoe, the German, the Assam, and the Burman and Karen. In the Shawanoe Mission the annual report gives fifty-six as the number of additions to the churches on profession of faith in Christ; and a late communication announces the baptism of fourteen others, making the whole number of recent converts seventy. The subjects with three or four exceptions are Ottawas, Stockbridges, Del-

awares, Putawatomes and Shawanoes; the tribes among whom four missionaries are laboring, with a few female assistants and native helpers, at four distinct stations. Compared with the limited extent of the population to whom these missionaries minister, and the adverse circumstances with which they must continually struggle, this increase in the number of professed believers is almost unprecedentedly large, and displays in a correspondent measure the exceeding riches of divine grace in Christ Jesus.

In the German Mission, where the field is more extended, the harvest more ripe, and the laborers more numerous, the results have also been proportionably abundant, both in present ingatherings and the promise of future increase. In the language of our beloved brother Oncken, "God has been with them of a truth; their hands and hearts have been greatly strengthened and their toils amply rewarded." God has evidently purposed to do a great work in that broad land, and to have entered already upon its speedy accomplishment. The present year of increase is in the train of more than one that have preceded it, and they all wear essentially one aspect, bearing the like precious fruits and tending to the same exceedingly plenteous and glorious issue.

The means by which this great renovation is being accomplished, are of God's own appointment. "Faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the word of God." God is raising up in various parts of Germany faithful men, able and apt to teach; and sending them forth northward and southward, to the east and to the west; and they are scattering the good seed of the kingdom as they go, and God is giving to it depth of earth and rain and sunshine as it pleaseth Him. To the progress of this work, it does not greatly disturb us, are various checks and hindrances. The true light shineth, but the darkness is not all dissipated. We see "in some provinces the oppression of the poor, and the violent perverting of judgment and justice." Nevertheless, we have the emboldening assurance, "He that is higher than the highest regardeth; and there be higher than they."

In Assam we find another soil and another sky. Like all heathen lands, it is a land of drought and darkness, "a land of darkness as darkness itself; and of the shadow of death, without any order, and where the light is as darkness." Ten years our faithful missionaries had toiled and wept there, and waited for the Lord as they that watch for the morning; but the day of God's visitation was still deferred, and, excepting here and there a solitary token of the Spirit's presence and power, those beloved brethren were constrained to believe rather than see that "the Lord is very pitiful and of tender mercy." At length the time to favor Assam was fully come. "An unusual seriousness," says Mr. Bronson, "became apparent among the children of the Orphan Institution. It continued steadily to increase. A great improvement in their daily deportment and a tenderness of conscience began to be visible. I felt assured that the Spirit of God was setting home to their hearts the instructions they had received. I gave them Pilgrim's Progress and the parables of our Lord. These were blessed to their greater awakening. As they read of the man clothed in rags, burdened with sin, and turning a deaf ear to the entreaties of his own loved family, that he might escape from the City of Destruction and obtain eternal life, their own falling tears and earnest inquiries shewed that they too felt their perishing condition and need of the Savior's forgiveness. At length one of the eldest sought an interview with me. He begged to know what he should do. His sins, he said, were a heavy load, on account of which he had no peace of mind. He had long prayed in secret for light and for a new heart, but his prayer was not heard; he feared he must perish. He knelt with me in prayer. Others were found in a similar state, who also had long been in the habit of secret prayer. The conversation and preaching of our beloved br. Brown was greatly blessed. The time appointed for our yearly missionary meeting had come. We suspended the school, and gave ourselves wholly to prayer and conversation and declaring the glad tidings of salvation. At sunrise, noon and evening they came together to hear the

word of God. It was deeply moving to hear the native Christians plead with their countrymen that they would renounce idolatry and embrace the gospel; and it was still more affecting to see the orphan children, one after another, losing their burdens at the foot of the cross, and rising in the presence of all to tell what God had done for them. Truly 'out of the mouths of babes and sucklings God perfecteth praise.' Those scenes will never be effaced from my memory. Day and night, whichever way I turned, I could hear the voice of prayer or the song of praise. The love of God, the boundless, mysterious love of God in dying for sinful men, seemed to be the theme that filled every heart. On Sunday the 29th of Nov. we stood by the water's side; and in accordance with the Savior's command and example, *ten* rejoicing converts descended into the baptismal waters and were 'planted in the likeness of his death.' Seven of this number belonged to the Orphan Institution. The Lord has thus brought into His church nearly every member of our highest class, and is now filling their hearts with desires to preach salvation to their countrymen. We trust they may be made effective instruments in spreading the glorious gospel among this people. Several of the number have good talents for the work; we hope they will follow in the steps of the Karen apostle Ko Thah-byu."

The awakening influences of the Spirit of God have descended also on many of the Burmese in Arracan. In November last Mr. Ingalls accompanied by Mr. Vinton left Akyab for Sandoway. They stopped at Ramree and preached the gospel, continuing their speech till midnight. When the service was closed, the chief men of the city, who had quietly listened, came forward in a mass, nearly filling the house; and for hours they investigated the merits of the Christian religion. A spirit of inquiry had pervaded the whole region; the nature and claims of the gospel of Christ had been continually discussed; men of influence and officers of government, Mussulmans and Burmese, had met from evening to evening at appointed places, for this purpose. At a subsequent period the native preacher reported twelve good inquirers, six of whom were accustomed to meet and pray with the disciples. At La-doung, near Ramree, it is also reported, one half the population have embraced the Christian faith.

In the Tenasserim provinces the Karen department of Maulmain Mission has had large increase, as in former years. The church of Chetthingsville has been revived. In March of 1846, during a protracted meeting, twenty-five were hopefully converted and received for baptism. The Maulmain schools both Sgau and Sho have shared in common the quickening and saving influences of God's free Spirit. To all the churches in connexion with Maulmain Mission the total additions the last year were about 400. God has also shewed his great mercy to the Karens of Ulah, near Mergui; where after a series of religious services by Mr. Brayton, eight were received to baptism and there remained about thirty inquirers.

Among the Karens of Burmah Proper the work of grace, which is still in progress, had its beginning some twelve or fourteen years ago. In April and May of 1833, Ko Thah-byu, the first Karen convert, made his first missionary tour to the Maabee villages near Rangoon, preaching "the gospel of the kingdom" and distributing religious tracts. He returned with *one* inquirer; and said Mr. Bennett, then resident at Rangoon, "Ko Thah-byu is very sanguine that if there were *three* converts the work would spread rapidly." His faith, which honored God, was honored of God. And the thing was done suddenly, for God had prepared the people. A second inquirer came July 6, a third on the 9th, and on the 11th Ko Thah-byu left again for Maabee. In September he reported *ten* hopeful inquirers, and in the following month Mr. Bennett writes, "The Karens are thronging us from Dalla, Sing, Maabee, Kyada and many places I have not heard named,—men, women and children,—and all are anxiously inquiring about the religion of Jesus. There are very many who already keep the Lord's day, and read our tracts, and endeavor to instruct one another the best they

can. Heads of families teach their children. * * * * There surely is the sound of rain; and if I might not subject myself to the imputation of *enthusiasm*, I would say, 'much rain.' The first baptism of Karens at Rangoon was on the 10th of Nov. (1833), when four were baptized by Ko Thah-a, "the first fruits," said Mr. Bennett, "of the plentiful Karen harvest which these ripened fields present to our view." A fifth was baptized near the close of the year (Dec. 18). In 1834 twenty-two were baptized by Mr. Webb, in 1835 thirty-eight, and in the autumn of 1836, by Messrs. Vinton, Abbott and Howard, along the Rangoon and Irrawaddy rivers, 173. In the winter of 1837-8, Mr. Abbott made repeated excursions to Maubee and Pantanau, and received to baptism 117. At the close of 1838 the Rangoon and Pantanau churches had 372 members; among them was the young chief from Bassein, Moug Shway Weing. In 1839 large numbers of converts in Maubee and its neighborhood were waiting to be baptized. Very many at Pantanau and the surrounding villages were turned unto the Lord. The young chief at Bassein was active, his house a Bethel, and "many from neighboring and distant villages were resorting to him to learn to read and how to worship God." This year (1839) fifty-one Karens were received by Mr. Abbott to the privilege of baptism on profession of faith. The next enumeration of members in connection with the Rangoon Karen churches gives 744. In 1843, says the report of that year, "the work of grace reported the year before, had continued with great power. Whole villages, it was said, were turned to God, particularly in the Bassein province; and numerous churches were collected with native pastors. Several hundreds of converts had passed over the Arracan mountains, mostly young and middle-aged men, to be baptized by Mr. Abbott; 259 were baptized by him in Jan. and Feb. of 1842;" and in the next dry season (1842-3), 134; beside more than 200 by two native preachers. The following year many hundreds of converts were received to the churches in Burmah Proper, who had been confessed disciples of Christ from one to three years. Of the two native preachers whom Mr. Abbott had specially commissioned for the glorious service, one wrote to him from Bassein in 1844;—"Great is the grace of the Eternal God. Thus, by the great love of our Lord Jesus Christ, more than 1550 have joined themselves to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. I, Myat Kyau, and Oug Sah, we two, we went forth, and God opened our way, and we went in peace and joy." About an equal number have been added to the churches since that Pentecostal day. In 1846, more than 1000 are reported as the increase of the first six months; 372 were received by baptism on one occasion. The whole number in connexion with the Karen churches in Burmah Proper at the present time, we cannot well estimate at less than 3000. So "great has been the grace of the Eternal God;" and *such* the arguments why at this present coming together "to declare what miracles and wonders God hath wrought among the heathen," we should with one consent repeat and re-repeat the eager ascription of the beloved Judson, "PRAISE AND GLORY BE TO HIS NAME FOREVERMORE. AMEN."

By order of the Executive Committee,

S. PECK, *Cor. Sec.*

The Committee on Periodicals reported through Rev. J. N. Granger, chairman. The report was considered by sections, amended, and referred to the consideration of the new Board.

The Committee on Agents and Agencies reported through Rev. L. Tucker, chairman. The report was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Annual Report which relates to agents and agencies, beg leave to present the following report:—

That they are deeply impressed with the great importance of having at

least eight or ten active, judicious agents continually in the field; three or more of whom ought to be located in the North-western States. These agents would be able to visit associations, hold missionary meetings, and coöperate with pastors in diffusing a missionary spirit among individuals and churches and settling a regular and systematic course of action in all our churches, especially our young and rising ones, in the collection of funds to prosecute the great work which the Lord Jesus Christ has committed to his church.

In this way, agents can be of essential service to pastors and to churches, and would increase to a vastly greater amount our missionary contributions.

Your Committee are fully convinced, that a missionary spirit, such as the primitive churches felt, will never be awakened without direct, intelligent, personal agency, an agency consecrated to the great work of spreading religious intelligence by procuring to be circulated our religious and missionary periodicals as an essential part of their agency, as well as preaching and collecting funds. Amid the diversified and pressing demands which are continually made upon the energies and time of settled pastors, it is exceedingly difficult and sometimes impossible for them to give as much time and attention to each of the great objects of Christian benevolence as their real importance and value demand. A living agency seems therefore indispensable, to awaken a proper spirit and to enkindle that fervid zeal which is necessary to a successful prosecution of the great work which heaven has assigned to the church, of publishing the gospel of peace to all the nations of the earth.

Knowledge, specific knowledge is what is wanted on this subject, to control the benevolent action of the churches. For a healthful, benevolent action will never be found in advance of the religious intelligence of Christians; and a living agency is deemed the most effective in imparting this knowledge.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend the appointment of as many efficient, well-qualified agents as will occupy thoroughly that portion of the United States and territories which is embraced within the limits of the Missionary Union.

L. TUCKER, *Chairman.*

The Committee on European and African Missions reported through Rev. C. Thompson. The report was adopted.

The Committee on the European and West African Missions, report:—

That with lively gratitude to God the missionary enterprise in those parts may now be viewed. God has not left his cause there without tokens of his gracious regard, and these encouragements call for well-sustained, and, if possible, greatly extended labor on the part of our churches. Two of the greatest questions ever forced upon the attention of man are suggested to us by the report from the missions now under notice,—*the rights of conscience*, and *the rights of humanity*. The whole sphere has marked peculiarities. France, where infidelity waged its unsuccessful though desperate crusade against Christianity, is opening its avenues for the blessings of the gospel. “There,” says the missionary, “the prospect is more encouraging,—not the prospect of liberty, indeed, but the prospect of abundant blessings from on high;” a remark which equally applies to Germany. There, truly, is the battle field, and in the midst of that field, in the thickest of the fight, is seen our devoted and beloved brother Oucken, whom God seems to have “set apart for himself.” Your Committee feel that that field demands much more attention than has yet been given to it. There is a glorious struggle. And the triumphs are glorious.

The victories which are in progress of achievement over the lords of conscience, political and religious, must needs justify a most vigorous

effort to convey greatly enlarged auxiliaries to Oncken and our other brethren on the continent of Europe.

Greece, too, has its associations impressively presented to our minds. The years of the right hand of the Most High *were* there. Superstition is there. But the scene brightens especially in the circumstance of gathering Jewish converts.

Western Africa does not present so bright a picture, because missionary resources are too limited. More should be done for that land of darkness. A debt is due from us which cannot be easily repaid. Is it not possible to strengthen the mission in Africa?

Your Committee affectionately and earnestly ask for these missions respectively, a serious and benevolent consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES THOMPSON,
For Committee.

The Committee on Burman and Karen Missions reported through Rev. E. Lathrop. The report was adopted.

The Committee on the Burman and Karen Missions, ask leave to present the following report:—

To American Baptists no departments of missionary labor are consecrated by holier sacrifices and associations than those which your Committee have now under review: and from none are the calls for increased missionary effort more affecting and loud.

In Burmah Proper there may exist, in some minds, a doubt as to the feasibility of enlarging at present the field of our aggressive operations; but there cannot exist in any mind a doubt as to the desirableness of strengthening “the things that remain;” or as to the wisdom of the policy which would furnish the means for entering and possessing the land so soon as the providence of God shall open to us an effectual door. In pursuance of this design, your Committee rejoice to learn that Dr. Judson has determined to reoccupy Rangoon, the first of our missionary stations. It cannot be expected that a heathen king or his heathen subjects will *invite* us to enter and preach to them a religion which is an offence and a stumbling-block;—let us rather resolve, in the true spirit of apostles and martyrs, that we will *carry* the gospel to those that are ready to perish, though there be “many adversaries.”

In the character and devotion of the Burmese converts we find the amplest encouragement for prosecuting with renewed diligence our “work of faith” among that people. It is a gratifying fact that in one department of the missions the liberality of the disciples in the way of charitable contributions has already furnished the means for the support of several domestic missionaries; besides this, it is to be distinctly noted that the amount annually contributed by the members of the churches in the province of Maulmain, for charitable purposes, is greater, by much, than the average amount contributed by the members of the American Baptist churches for the support of the gospel in heathen lands;—a fact which, while it should be mentioned to the praise of the Divine glory and to the honor of the Christians in Burmah, should at the same time cover with the deepest shame those of our own land, who, though they have received much and have had much forgiven, have need still that converted heathens should teach them what be the first principles of the doctrine of Christ.

With respect to the mission among the Karens, your Committee feel that it would be unnecessary to add a single remark here. The intelligence constantly reaching us, of the hundreds hopefully converted to Christ from among that interesting people,—the readiness with which they receive the gospel,—their child-like simplicity of character and habits,—together with the absence of extraneous obstacles to missionary efforts among them, are

facts which, in the estimation of your Committee, are more eloquent in their appeals to our Christian sympathies and zeal, than any merely verbal resolutions or opinions which may be expressed on *paper*.

Your Committee would only repeat the conviction, so repeatedly and so earnestly expressed on former occasions, that *more* laborers should be sent into that whitening harvest.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED BENNETT, }
EDWARD LATHROP, } *Committee.*
S. D. PHELPS, }

The report of the Committee on the resolution referred to the Board by the Union, relative to membership in the Union, reported through Rev. Dr. Stow, chairman. The report was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the proposed amendment of the third article of the Constitution have had the subject under consideration, and, after deliberately weighing the facts in the case, have come to the conclusion to recommend the postponement of the subject until the next Annual Meeting of the Board.

At least two thirds of the Board of Managers and more than three fourths of the members of the Union are absent from this anniversary. Your Committee take it for granted that the comparatively small number who are present will hardly wish to decide a question of such magnitude, involving a fundamental principle of our organization and associated with interests of the gravest character, which must be jeopardized, and may be seriously damaged, by a hasty decision.

Besides, the brevity of the period since the Constitution was adopted would seem to indicate the suitableness of the proposed delay. We have acted under it only one year, and are very imperfectly qualified to determine whether its practical operation will be favorable or otherwise. Your Committee are forcibly impressed by the facts already developed at the present session, showing a prosperity during the past year considerably exceeding that of any previous year since we commenced the work of Foreign Missions. But a single year cannot furnish sufficient data for a fair conclusion. Another year will, doubtless, supply additional elements, that may assist the candid and considerate in forming a judicious estimate of the value of the platform on which we have agreed to work together for a "single object," and in deciding whether, at any point, that platform ought to be changed.

In addition to these considerations, your Committee are of the opinion that the Committee who may be required to report definitely upon this question, should be allowed more time for its mature consideration than can possibly be given to it under the pressure of business at the present session. They would, therefore, recommend that the subject be referred to a special Committee of nine, whose duty it shall be to give it a thorough investigation and report at the next Annual Meeting of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

BARON STOW, *Chairman.*

Rev. Messrs. W. R. Williams, D. D., M. J. Rhees, J. N. Granger, Hon. J. H. Duncan, and Rev. Messrs. A. Wilson, G. S. Webb, P. Church, John Booth and J. Stevens, were appointed the Committee provided for in the above report.

The Committee on Indian Missions reported through Rev. T. F. Caldicott, chairman. The report was adopted.

How strange that part of the government of God in which he putteth down one and setteth up another,—

“ Here he exalts neglected worms
To sceptres and a crown,
While there the following page he turns,
And treads the monarch down.”

We who were once so stupid that the Roman conqueror was forbidden to take us as slaves, because unfit even for menial service, are now exalted to be the possessors and lords of this the finest portion of the earth, while the native monarch of the soil is driven back, oppressed, diminished, degraded, almost destroyed.

A few years since, the place we occupy to-day was the Indian's. Here and a thousand miles east as well as through all the west, he roamed “the lord of all he surveyed; his right there was none to dispute;” if the white man came, it was by permission and as a guest. But how changed the scene. As if by magic, the wilderness has become peopled by a new race, the forest has given place to the queenly city, the fires of the camp to the dense volume from the factory, foundry and mill, and the wild strains of the dance and whoop to the harmonies and melodies of the viol and the harp. The Indian is now the visiter, and is regarded almost with curiosity; while he in turn gazes with wonder on what he sees, and listens with amazement to what he hears. We may well exclaim, “What hath God wrought,” and at the same time ask why hath he wrought it? Do not we regard ourselves as stewards of Jehovah? What use then shall we make of this vast trust? Shall we use it for our own ease, profit and honor? Shall we not rather employ it for the good of man in the extension of the Redeemer's empire? Especially, shall we not feel our obligation to those who have been dispossessed to make room for us? Ought we not to consider it our delightful privilege, as well as our imperative duty, to give to the Indians spiritual things for their natural things; and while we occupy their earthly possessions, give them a revelation and a title to everlasting mansions?

From this view of the Indian character and position as well as our own, your Committee feel that if any class of people on earth demands the attention, sympathies and aid of the American Israel, *it is the Indian*; and therefore would recommend that this department of labor receive the continued and increased attention of this Board.

We recognize with pleasure the existence and efforts of a Society organized for this special purpose, and we bid it God speed; but in the opinion of your Committee, its existence and efforts do not absolve this Union from the duty of making missions to the Indians an important part of its work. The demand for labor here is great, the supply is small. Let the work of others then stimulate us to greater zeal; so that the only strife between us may be to extend the faith of the gospel for the good of man and especially of the Indian.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. F. CALDICOTT, *Chairman.*

Adjourned till 2½ o'clock, P. M. Prayer by Rev. S. M. Osgood, missionary from Burmah.

2½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, and was opened with prayer by Rev. G. C. Chandler, of Indiana.

The Committee on “The Home Work of the Missionary Enterprise” reported through Rev. Dr. Pattison, chairman. The report was adopted.

The Committee on "The Home Work of Missions" submit the following report:—

The home work of missions is, first, to procure missionaries to go to the heathen to proclaim to them the messages of mercy; and, secondly, to provide for these missionaries the means of support. The report supposes that there are within that portion of the United States from which the Missionary Union derives its resources, not less than 3,393 churches, 2,403 ordained preachers, and 300,000 communicants. By these are supported 101 missionaries, besides native assistants, at an annual expense of \$80,000 or \$90,000. Comparing the present with the past, it is obvious that progress has been made. But it is as plain, that we have not yet "attained." Christ requires, and there are in the churches not a few of his disciples whose hearts burn with an irrepressible desire, that Christians may rise to a full measure of Christian zeal and sacrifice.

The question to be considered is, whether there can be excited in the people of God a deeper and more general interest in the work of missions. And, if so, by what methods? Who is to do the work, and by the employment of what means?

Your Committee do not suggest any new methods of labor. They believe that both experience and the word of God sanction the kind of effort which the friends of missions are now putting forth. Suitably qualified agents, the voluntary service of pastors and of private Christians, together with the diffusion of missionary intelligence, are the only agency that can be brought to bear upon this work. Whatever deficiency there is, therefore, will be found to exist in some or all of these means now employed. Your Committee believe that the Executive Committee have done all that it can in procuring suitable agents. But it is evident that the churches, specially the pastors, have not reached the limits of their ability or duty. If the cause of missions in this country advance beyond its present point, it must be done by securing a more extensive and zealous coöperation in the churches.

The Committee, therefore, suggest to the Board the propriety of having the report of the Assistant Secretary on "The Home Work of Missions," read before the Union at some convenient season during its session, and of a free conference on its several subjects, with the hope of increasing a missionary spirit.

The points suggested in the report are,

1. The supply of missionaries.
2. Missionary intelligence.
3. The collection of funds.
4. The Monthly Missionary Concert of Prayer.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Committee,

R. E. PATTISON, *Chairman.*

THE HOME WORK OF THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

The mercies received at the hand of God within the past year and the growing importance of the trust committed to the Executive Committee constrain them to request the Board of Managers to make such arrangements as shall secure for the home work of the missionary enterprise a more deliberate consideration the present anniversary meetings, than it has been accustomed to receive.

The home field of our Missionary Union, according to the last returns, embraces 190 Baptist Associations, 3,393 churches, 2,403 ministers, and nearly 300,000 communicants. Every one of these who is a child of God, received his commission to labor in the missionary service at the time of his conversion. What then is the work of so large a number of home laborers, and how can they best perform it?

It is for the home laborers

1. To supply the enterprise with all the missionaries which it may need. This part of their work has been so imperfectly done that the foreign ser-

vice is almost destitute of candidates ready to enter upon it. The inquiry has been made in the theological seminaries within your field, "Whom shall we send, and who will go for us?" But who have said, Send us? Why should the disproportion be so great between the laborers needed in our missions, and the number given to them? Is it because the churches have no more to graduate the present year from those Institutions to which the Board may look for men? Is it because young men entering the ministry, shrink from the toil and suffering of serving Christ in heathen lands? Or is it because the way to that service has been so often closed for the want of means to keep it open, that those desiring to enter it have gone in sorrow to seek some other field where the next best thing could be wrought for their Master? If young men entering the ministry be the hope of our enterprise in its foreign field, it is manifestly for the home laborers, while they beseech the Lord of the harvest to incline more of them to serve him as missionaries, to aid them in completing their preparatory course of studies, and to keep the way so constantly open that every young man whom our Lord shall call to the service may find a certain entrance into it. To hold such in long and painful suspense, and then not to send them forth, is to enfeeble and well nigh destroy the missionary spirit in our theological seminaries, and to withhold help from the missions which they imperatively need.

It is for the home laborers

2. *To inform themselves and others of the principles, vicissitudes and necessities of the enterprise.* Missions have been planted in different parts of the world in accordance with what was deemed the will of God, and with the implied assurance that the fellowship of Christ's disciples should be their possession. But how can that fellowship which constrains to large and untiring effort, exist where there is no knowledge of its object? The entire circulation of the Magazine is at this time less than 5000 copies, and that of the Macedonian is no more than 20,000. There must be not far from seventy thousand families in which members of our churches have their home, where no missionary periodical is regularly received. The monthly concert of prayer does but little to give them the light which they need; for in many of our churches it is not observed; and where faithfully observed, its congregations, to a large extent, are drawn from among the readers of missionary journals. Nor does the weekly religious press of our denomination deem it wise, even if it were practicable, to republish so much of the intelligence received from the missions as to furnish a complete view of them. Can an enterprise with a vocation the most fearful and glorious of any on earth, afford to lose the intelligent and generous coöperation of so great a multitude as are embraced in 70,000 Christian families? This is a question for home laborers to answer. The missionaries send home the information, and it is printed in the most durable form and in the cheapest. In some of our congregations one of your periodicals pays its monthly visits to every family, and it would cost the home laborers less sacrifice to place one of them in every family in every congregation within our field, than it does the missionaries to perform the single service of tract distribution among the heathen. Let the press be united with the pulpit and the monthly concert in giving light to the whole of our people on the subject of missions, and the blessings of a true Christian fellowship would abound where now reign ignorance and indifference.

It is for the home laborers

3. *To contribute their money cheerfully, regularly and according to their ability, for the enterprise.* There is reason to believe that such contributors are increasing. But there are yet tens of thousands in our churches who give reluctantly, irregularly, below their ability, or not at all. It may not be expedient for a general organization such as the Missionary Union, to frame any system for the exclusive use of the churches in making their contributions. Such a body may declare its convictions concerning the necessity of systematic and thorough effort in the work; and its periodicals may sug-

gest specific systems for consideration. But uniformity in the mode of doing such work is not to be expected in so large a number of independent churches. It has been said indeed that the churches will not be able to do the work successfully through any system, until the pastoral relation has more stability and the churches have more piety. These may be essential to the ultimate triumph of the missionary cause. But have the home laborers a right to wait for their bestowment to prepare them for this service? Would it not better accord with the philosophy of Christ to seek them in doing the work? It has been proved that it is possible, in the present state of things, to induce every member in a church to become at least a yearly contributor to your treasury. This has been done through large committees districting their churches among themselves, and making personal application to all the members for aid. A similar course in other churches would be likely to produce the same results. There may be easier ways of doing this work. But the Committee hesitate not to affirm that the plan whose object it is to induce every member of every church to contribute cheerfully, regularly and according to his ability, is the only plan which promises to the missionary enterprise a reliable and abundant increase and the largest prosperity to the churches. No person is to be passed by, whom Christ has made a missionary laborer. The whole work of the enterprise cannot be done without his help. Nor can he withhold it and do his whole duty for Christ.

It is for the home laborers

4. *To make the monthly missionary concert of prayer an attractive and powerful auxiliary to the enterprise.* To the earliest missionary laborers, Jesus once said "Without me ye can do nothing." The history of the missionary enterprise from that day to this, shows that Christians might as well undertake to create a world as to evangelize this without the Holy Spirit. For his presence and power, prayer unceasing and prevailing should therefore be made in every closet and in all the assemblies of the saints. But the occasion on which they meet for simultaneous prayer for the salvation of the world, has special claims to their sacred regard. In the use of the best missionary maps, and by a careful arrangement of the most impressive missionary facts, the monthly concert should in every church diffuse the knowledge of missions, and awaken the spirit of exhortation to holier efforts in their behalf, and of prayer for their larger success. There are churches within your field to whom the missionary prayer meeting is the most attractive and important of any evening meetings of the month. May not the home laborers make it such in every place?

The Committee have thus placed before the Board an outline of what they conceive to be the province of the home laborers. The missionaries gathered from every part of their field in a deliberative missionary meeting would certainly give the largest place in their deliberations to their own appropriate work. The home laborers meeting here from different sections of a wide country, might perhaps confer the highest good on the cause in giving a corresponding place to the work exclusively their own. For the want of truer conceptions of its province, truer views of its necessity, or truer zeal in its prosecution, those who are charged with this enterprise are unable to gather sufficient strength to do the service to which God is calling them.

The Committee earnestly desire the Board of Missions, therefore, to make such disposition of this subject as they shall deem the best calculated to cause the home laborers who may assemble here, to return to the churches with just views of the work which is before them, and a fixed purpose to do it.

In behalf of the Committee,

EDWARD BRIGHT, JR., *Assistant Cor. Sec.*

The Committee on "Assigning to individuals and organizations the missionary laborers of the Union" reported through Rev. J. W. Parker, chairman. The report was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the paper presented by the Executive Committee, on the practice of assigning to individuals and organizations the missionary laborers of the Union, respectfully submit,—

That they have carefully considered the views expressed in that paper, and deem them worthy of the consideration of the Board. This Committee believe the conclusions to which the authors of that document came are just; they therefore heartily approve of them, and recommend them to the Board for their adoption, with the hope that the entire article will be published with the report of the proceedings of this meeting.

We see clearly that the practice of encouraging the designation of contributions for the support of missionaries or missions specified, cannot fail to be injurious. The exigency in which this plan was adopted, was so pressing as to keep the evil out of sight for a time. It must add to the already exhausting labors of the missionaries themselves; the accounts of the Treasurer will necessarily be more complicated. A division of the whole field into small portions, assigning one to each contributor of a missionary's support, tends to turn the eye of some of the most liberal from wider fields and greater desolations; injustice will be done to many warm friends of the cause; and embarrassment of the general operations of the Union must certainly ensue.

While, therefore, your Committee do not recommend the withdrawal of the missionaries from those to whom they have heretofore been assigned, (except where they may be voluntarily relinquished,) they deem it highly desirable that no encouragement should hereafter be given of such assignment to any person or body.

Your Committee cannot forbear to suggest that when money has been paid into the treasury and designated to constitute any person a life member of the Union, any farther designation of that sum by the donor is inconsistent with the purposes of this Union, embarrasses its operations, and threatens its existence. It will be seen that every one who pays \$100, secures the right of participating in the general control of *all the funds* of the Union. Certainly he should not insist on giving special direction to that portion by which he acquired this right!

And besides, if this plan were adopted by many of the large contributors, the most interesting portions might be supplied with abundant means while others might be suffering. Many of the mission families, the necessary incidental expenses, the salaries of officers, &c., would be left wholly unprovided for.

Your Committee would not conceal their gratification that the Executive Committee of the Union have not yet established the precedent of designating missions or missionaries, agreeably to the practice of former years;—and that it may not hereafter be done, they would recommend to the Board the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and they are hereby instructed, not to assign any of the missions or missionary laborers of this Union to any individual or organization.

All which is respectfully submitted,

J. W. PARKER, *Chairman*.

ON ASSIGNING TO INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS THE MISSIONARY LABORERS OF THE UNION.

One of the by-laws of the Triennial Convention was in the following words:—"Any person assuming the expense of supporting a missionary, which expense for the purpose of this arrangement is at present fixed for a single missionary at the annual sum of \$400, shall be allowed to designate from among the missionaries appointed by the Board of Managers, the individual whom he will thus sustain in the field of missionary labor, and he shall also be entitled to a seat in the Board of Managers and in this Convention.

And any person undertaking in like manner to defray the charges of a native preacher, (hereby fixed for the purpose of this arrangement at the annual sum of \$100,) shall be allowed to make a similar designation from among the native preachers appointed or approved by the Board, and shall be entitled to a seat in the Convention." This law was made as late as 1829, and at a time of severe financial depression, with the hope that its provisions would so increase *individual* contributions as to give permanent relief to the treasury. But contrary to the intentions of its friends and the letter of the law, privileges offered to individual donors were sought by local organizations and granted to them. The practice of *thus* assigning missionary laborers was not authorized by any statute of the Convention, and has received in no way the sanction of the Union. But the usage has become so common and involves so many grave considerations that the Executive Committee in repeated instances within the past year have informed those who desire to avail themselves of its provisions, that they could not accept or decline offers without instruction from the Board of Managers. Such instructions they now seek, and in doing so the Committee may be expected to state some of their own views of the workings of the usage.

It has been said that the by-law was made because of the supposed influence it would have on *individual* contributors. It was found to be difficult, if not impossible, however, to restrict its application to them. Churches and associations enjoyed other privileges in the Convention in common with individuals, and exceptions could hardly be made of privileges created by this law. Hence there was virtually no restriction, and instead of the letter of the law, usage became the practical rule; and the certain result of its continuance will be the transfer of the whole number of ordained missionaries and native preachers to local organizations.

It is the deliberate judgment of the Committee that the evils of such a transfer outweigh all its advantages. While it promises to simplify the work of giving, it renders the business of receiving and expending more complicated. While it promises to contributors the pleasure of a specific charity, it virtually restricts the field of missionary labor to that occupied by a single mission. While it promises through unofficial but direct correspondence to invigorate the missionary spirit of the contributors, it levies an additional tribute on the over-taxed resources of the missionary. He has necessarily a large correspondence growing out of his official relations and the claims of personal friendship. To increase it, as the usage does, first by his own transfer and again by the transfer of the native preachers connected with his mission, is virtually to call him away from his own appropriate work among the heathen to write and translate letters for the use of particular organizations at home, when the same intelligence could be given to all through periodicals which are the appointed medium of its circulation.

But the usage under consideration is not equitable. The preparation for direct missionary service is expensive as well as perilous. Years, often broken by severe afflictions, pass away and thousands of dollars are expended before the missionary is ready to do the work for which he was sent. After this expenditure has been made from a common fund and the risk has been shared by all who contributed to it, can it be strictly right to assign the exclusive honor of his support to a small number of subsequent contributors, even should they pay the whole of his annual expenses from the time that his preparation is complete?

The usage does not require the contributors even to do as much as to support the missionary after he is thus prepared. It provides for the transfer of this great honor on the payment of a sum which is less than one half of the costs of his support. The experience of the past thirty-three years has shown that allowances essential to his comfort and usefulness must be made which cannot be determined by previous estimate. But the usage makes no provision for any contingencies. Fixing upon the sum of \$400 per year, the nominal allowance to a single missionary, it proposes to con-

vey it to him diminished neither by home charges nor rates of exchange; and to give the contributors in return the exclusive credit of his support. Who, it may be asked, pays the inevitable discounts of the remittance? Who supplies the assigned missionary with funds to meet contingencies which no human sagacity can avert? Men who are husbands and fathers would find it difficult to persuade themselves that they were supported so long as their wives and children were unsupplied with the necessaries and comforts of life. Every missionary in like circumstances has similar views. If he has a family of five children, he needs a regular allowance of \$1000 a year to cover his ordinary necessities. But this usage professes to separate the missionary from his family, and give the credit of supporting him to the contributor of \$400, leaving it for the contributors to the common fund to provide for his family! The Committee cannot see the equity of such a division.

Again, the Executive Committee cannot escape the conclusion that the influence of this usage on a general missionary organization is injurious. Next to the blessing of God, the most valuable capital of such an organization is the number and character of its missionaries. In the positions which they occupy, in the self-sacrificing service in which they are engaged, in the good which they accomplish, the friends of missions every where find strong inducements for enlarged interest in the enterprise itself. They give with their eyes fixed on them, and with the hope that their offerings will in some way minister to their necessities and help forward their work. Let them know that a usage exists in that organization, which will inevitably place the honor of supporting all ordained missionaries and all native preachers in some other individuals and local organizations, and where is the individual, the church, the association, the convention, that would give largely and permanently to its treasury with the certain prospect that one half of all must go to meet the most unattractive and painful expenditures of the missionary service?

If a general missionary organization would live and grow, it must keep the whole number of its missionary laborers,—the living preachers of the word,—as the common possession of all its patrons. To sanction their transfer in the manner referred to, is to confer a signal benefit on the few at the expense of the many, and to hazard its own power to prosecute successfully a great work. The Committee believe such an organization performs its whole duty in regard to contributions to its treasury when it secures to every contributor the right of designating the mission or missionary towards whose support his funds shall be applied, and faithfully expends them as directed; reserving for all, the honor of supporting all.

These views of the usage of thus assigning missionary laborers have constrained the Committee to seek such instructions concerning its continuance as the Board may deem for the best good of the cause of missions.

In behalf of the Committee,

EDWARD BRIGHT, JR., *Assistant Cor. Sec.*

The Committee on Obituaries reported through Rev. A. D. Gillette, chairman. The report was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Obituary Notices beg leave to report:—

Your Secretary has reiterated the solemn tidings which had reached almost all of the readers of our religious journals in the land, informing us that two highly esteemed female missionaries had found rest from their chosen but exhausting labors, in that blessed land where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest.

It is indeed cause for devout gratitude to our merciful and heavenly Father, that the number of his faithful servants thus discharged from this war, is but two. The painful duty was assigned to last year's Committee, to call

to public remembrance the demise of no less than eight who had laid aside their armor and taken up the harp. Seven met death in combat with pagan powers, one was a venerable Vice-President of this Board.

The better condition of our missionary army this year, can be owing only to the mercy of Him whose we are and whom we serve. This year, as was mostly the case last year, death has gathered its harvests from "among the missionary sisters in the service of the Board. But these were from among the highest class of our many exceedingly well-qualified female laborers, who counting not life dear unto themselves have gone to make known among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ."

In these removals, two devoted brethren have returned from the funeral obsequies to their humble missionary homes, made desolate in a double sense,—that of being bereft of a companion whose cheering presence was wont to make light, with pious coöperation, the scenes of their former domestic joys,—also of being exiled from that Christian, soothing sympathy, which a pastor at home, bereaved of his loved ones, would find so heartily tendered to him from almost every member of his affectionate flock.

In a small missionary army where so many have distinguished themselves for high aims and lofty attainments, it would seem a gratuitous and needless invidiousness to draw comparisons. Yet we can here say, what is within the limits of almost every comprehension, that Mrs. H. Maria Griggs Mason and Mrs. Lydia Hale Devan were of the corps of honor; they belonged to that noble order of Christian heroism, which consecrates its all to Christ and his cause. If we consider their personal attainments, their loveliness of character, so simple and yet so truthful as ever to carry a gleam of sunshine wherever they went, and make friends sad to have them go away, we shall not wonder that they were favorites with their fellow-laborers and the native disciples both old and young. They so lived as to draw all hearts to themselves and win not a few to that blessed religion which their own spirits so loved and their conduct so sweetly portrayed.

While it was ours to tarry at home, we have watched them at a distance until the shadows of the grave have been thrown over their brilliant prospects and the Master has welcomed them to that fond repose in heaven which a beloved disciple was once allowed to enjoy upon earth. Their warfare is ended, their fight of faith early finished, and they are in glory. Surely when those whom we love are upward taken, it is no offence to own

"That our bosoms o'er incline
Towards immortal glories' throne."

These missionary women have been so long and so prominently before the Christian public, that they had become the objects of exciting anticipations. They have died in the midst of usefulness, died in the enjoyment of universal confidence and respect, died in the satisfaction of unwearied, unbounded love. In them

"The spirit o'er informed the flesh."

They had warm hearts, and their fires consumed the frail frame they dwelt in. Their overworking minds loosed their hold on life. Though not for themselves too soon, it seems too soon for us. Their last services of life developed what would be styled the highest moral bravery in man, with all that in woman is most lovely and engaging. They were aglow with all the graces of a pious and well-cultivated humanity, sanctified from the influences of the coal from off the altar which seraphs have in hand. May their generous enthusiasm for the heathen draw our hearts out also, and warm them with that noble zeal which invigorates with its own fires all bosoms wherein it glows and is cherished. To Christians at home, amidst all of home's delights, none from beyond our immediate circle in which life is passed should win from us a livelier interest or a stronger, warmer affec-

tion, than the missionary and especially the female missionary, who, in the poetry of Dr. Staughton,

“ Amidst cares and privations
For the heathen is toiling.”

No message from the death scene should come nearer to our hearts or dwell more sacredly and warmly there. May the spirit of our God duly impress and profit us in these our common Christian bereavements, and prepare us ere long to join that happy circle which is so rapidly enlarging around our Redeemer's throne.

Into the secret place of those bereaved brethren's sorrows, whose wives' departure from earth we deplore, and to whom this stroke comes so near, it were rude for us to enter. We rather give thanks to God for the abundant support which he has promised and imparted, proving thereby to them that it is indeed good to be afflicted;—a truth which the ages that had wandered farthest from Him cherished, in the dim but pleasing dream,

“ That the bolt makes sacred what it strikes.”

Experience has long since taught us that the mind is soothed by the sympathy which others feel for us in sorrow; that the swollen heart is relieved of its burdens by telling to others the virtues of the friends it mourns. Our best feelings find delight in the consciousness, that instead of indulging alone in unavailing grief, they have aimed to portray in lively colors for the good of the living the virtues and usefulness of the pious dead.

In view of all we must conclude that each of our bereft missionary brethren Mason and Devan will adopt the language and spirit of the epitaph which Oberlin wrote on the tomb of his departed helpmeet. “We are unconscious whether we are most sensible of the grief of having lost, or the joy of having possessed such companions.”

A. D. GILLETTE, *Chairman.*

The Committee on “Other Asiatic Missions” beside the Burman and Karen, reported through Rev. T. C. Jameson, chairman. The report was adopted.

The Committee appointed upon that part of the Annual Report which relates to the Mission to Siam, China, Assam and the Telooongs, beg leave to report:—

That the brevity of the time allowed them does not admit of their entering upon the considerations which this vast field presents. They would therefore simply commend the extensive harvests which in those countries now invite the sickle, the wide doors which Divine Providence has thrown open for the admission of Christian laborers among these hundreds of millions of souls, to the most prayerful attention of the Union and all the churches.

It is the solemn conviction of the Committee that the peculiar condition of these countries and the special indications of Divine Providence unite with the bible in imposing obligations upon the Christian world which cannot be neglected without incurring the greatest guilt.

All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee,

T. C. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

The Committee on Religious Services reported that Rev. Dr. Stow would preach the introductory sermon before the Union this evening.

The Treasurer and Corresponding Secretaries were directed to present abstracts from their respective reports to the Union tomorrow.

The Corresponding Secretary presented from the records of the Executive Committee an estimate of appropriations made for the missions during the year ending April 1, 1848, amounting to \$95,000; and an estimate of receipts from all sources during the same year amounting to \$95,000, provided \$85,000 shall be contributed by the churches.

The minutes of the proceedings were then read and approved.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Board were instructed to report to the Union the proceedings of this Board.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. J. L. Hodge, of N. Y.

M. J. RHEES, *Rec. Sec'y, pro tem.*

FIRST ANNUAL (12TH TRIEN.) MEETING OF THE UNION.

Cincinnati, May 20, 1847.

THE American Baptist Missionary Union assembled this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the meeting-house of the Ninth-street Baptist Church, to hold its first annual meeting.

The President of the Union being absent, A. H. Dunlevy, Esq., of Ohio, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Wilson, of Maine.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Rev. W. H. Shailer, of Massachusetts, was elected Secretary, *pro tempore*.

Rev. E. Turney, of Ohio, was chosen assistant Secretary.

A Committee, consisting of Rev. E. Hutchinson, of Vermont, and Rev. I. Corwin and J. B. Sackett, of Ohio, was appointed to ascertain the names of members present, who subsequently reported as follows :—

Maine.—Adam Wilson.

Vermont.—E. Hutchinson, S. Griggs.

Massachusetts.—Solomon Peck, Edward Bright, Jr., Richard E. Eddy, Baron Stow, J. G. Warren, Jonathan Bacheller, Henry Richards, Thomas Shaw, Wm. H. Shailer, Wm. Dearborn, T. F. Caldicott, J. W. Parker, James H. Duncan, A. W. Hammond, Benjamin Porter, Israel Ward, E. R. Seccomb.

Rhode Island.—James N. Granger, Thorndike C. Jameson.

Connecticut.—S. D. Phelps.

New York.—Elisha Tucker, Edward Lathrop, J. L. Hodge, E. E. L. Taylor, Alfred Bennett, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Perley Work, Levi Tucker, C. Thompson, O. Sage, John Monroe, Joseph Ballard, E. W. Dickinson, A. M. Beebee.

New Jersey.—David Jones, D. M. Wilson.

Pennsylvania.—G. S. Webb, G. B. Ide, A. D. Gillette, Heman Lincoln, Thomas S. Foster, Thomas Wattson, S. Williams.

Delaware.—Morgan J. Rhees.

Kentucky.—R. E. Pattison, E. G. Robinson, O. N. Sage, Asa Drury, C. C. P. Crosby.

Indiana.—S. G. Miner, E. D. Owen, E. P. Bond, T. R. Cressey, J. Currier, G. C. Chandler, J. A. Dixon.

Ohio.—L. Austin, D. Shepardson, A. Williams, J. Stevens, J. B. Wheaton, P. C. Dayfoot, Wm. Sym, J. B. Sackett, B. S. Knapp, L. Whitney, Wm. Powell, F. Snyder, George F. Davis, Thomas Harris, George Heoredh, Ira Corwin, H. S. Dale, D. Bryant, John Finlay, George James, J. L. Moore, W. R. Collett, John Smith, D. B. Cheney, A. N. Torbet, S. B. Page, T. W. Ewart, C. A. Clark, Samuel Trevor, Edwin Eaton, A. H. Dunlevy, Edmund Turney, Isaac Bloomer, Lewis Osborn, Ezra Going, Samuel Gorman, E. L. Magoon, Charles Forbes, George Crawford, W. Powell, John Bevan, John W. Sheppard, John R. Poineer, John Ewin, T. F. Morgan, Noble S. Johnson, A. Sargeant, N. N. Wood, J. M. Courtney, Enes French, R. W. Lee, E. T. Brown.

Illinois.—H. G. Weston.

Michigan.—Marvin Allen, Charles Evans, John Booth, Lyman H. Moore, Anson Tucker, George W. Harris, John I. Fulton.

Indian Territory.—Evan Jones.

Burmah.—S. M. Osgood.

Arracan.—E. L. Abbott.

A communication from the Board of Managers was read by Rev. M. J. Rhees, the Secretary *pro tem.* of that body.

To the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Board of Managers respectfully report:—

That in accordance with the provisions of the constitution they assembled in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday, May 18, 1847, and proceeded to review the proceedings of the past year. Reports were received from the Treasurer; and from the Executive Committee, through the Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Corresponding Secretary; abstracts from which the Board have directed those officers to present to your body.

In addition to the regular reports some important and interesting communications were received from the Executive Committee, three of which, “On the Need of Additional Missionaries;”—“On the Spiritual Progress of the Missions during the past year;”—and “On the Home Work of the Missionary Enterprise;”—the Board have ordered to be read to the Union at some suitable time during its session.

The Board has also considered the resolution referred to it by the Union last year, relative to a change in the terms and character of membership in the Union. A Committee of five, Rev. Messrs. B. Stow, R. E. Pattison, J. N. Granger, G. S. Webb and A. Bennett, was appointed, who examined with some care the question submitted to them, without reaching a final conclusion as to what course would best harmonize the views of the churches and brethren. They recommended, and the Board adopted the recommendation, “that the subject be referred to a special Committee of nine, whose duty it shall be to give it a thorough investigation, and report at the next annual meeting of the Board.” Rev. Messrs. W. R. Williams, M. J. Rhees, J. N. Granger,* A. Wilson, G. S. Webb, P. Church, John Booth and J. Stevens, and Br. J. H. Duncan were appointed the Committee. The subject is one of much importance, requiring deliberate rather than hasty action, and the Board trust that this arrangement will be satisfactory to the Union.

The reports which will be submitted to you, show that the financial and missionary operations of the Union are in a healthy and prosperous condition

* See p. 225.

and the Board would unite with the Union in devout thanksgiving to the God of missions for the favor which He has manifested to our humble efforts to extend the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

ELISHA TUCKER, *Chairman pro tem.*

M. J. RHEES, *Rec. Sec. pro tem.*

Cincinnati, May 20, 1847.

Voted, That the communication be accepted by the Union.

Rev. Messrs. R. E. Pattison, D. D., of Ky., G. B. Ide of Pa., J. W. Parker of Mass., A. Wilson of Me., and G. C. Chandler of Ia., were appointed a Committee to nominate twenty-five persons to serve on the Board of Managers.

A Committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. A. Bennett of N. Y., E. Bright, Jr., of Mass. and J. L. Moore of Ohio, was appointed to designate the place for the next annual meeting; also to nominate some person to preach the annual sermon.

Letters were presented from the Free-street Baptist Church of Portland, Me., and from the First Baptist Church of Troy, N. Y., requesting the Union to hold its next annual meeting with them.

Voted, That these and all similar requests be referred to the Committee to select a place for our next meeting.

The Treasurer of the Union, R. E. Eddy, Esq., presented a summary of his report to the Board of Managers.

Voted, That the report be accepted.

The report of the Auditing Committee was also read and accepted.

The Recording Secretary presented a report in behalf of the Board of Managers on the proposed amendment to the third Article of the Constitution relating to terms of membership. (See page 209.)

Voted, That the report be accepted.

Rev. John Stevens, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That while we forbear to express any opinion in regard to the propriety of changing the Constitution as to the terms of membership, we acquiesce in the decision of the Board to defer further action till next year.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.—Prayer by Rev. E. Jones, of the Cherokee mission.

Thursday, P. M., 3 o'clock.

The Union assembled.—Rev. C. Evans of Michigan offered prayer.

The Committee to ascertain the names of members reported in part.

The Committee to select a place for the next annual meeting, and to nominate a preacher, reported; recommending that the meeting be held with the First Baptist Church in Troy, N. Y.; that Rev. J. N. Granger of R. I. preach the annual sermon, and that Rev. M. J. Rhees of Del. be his alternate. The report was adopted.

Voted, That we now proceed to the election of officers.

Messrs. E. E. L. Taylor, T. R. Cressey, Wm. R. Collett and S. Trevor were appointed tellers.

The following officers were declared to be duly elected for the ensuing year.

HON. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, of Mass., *President*.

A. H. DUNLEVY, Esq., of Ohio,
REV. B. T. WELCH, D. D., of New York, } *Vice Presidents*.
REV. WM. H. SHAILER, of Mass., *Recording Secretary*.

The Committee to nominate twenty-five persons to serve on the Board of Managers, reported; and in accordance with that report the election was as follows:—

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Laymen.</i>
A. Kallock,	N. Kendrick,	J. H. Duncan,
D. D. Pratt,	C. G. Sommers,	J. Bacheller,
T. F. Caldicott,	L. Tucker,	A. Day,
G. S. Webb,	M. J. Rhees,	J. H. Smith,
F. Wayland,	A. D. Gillette,	D. A. Baker,
A. Bennett,	E. L. Magoon,	W. H. Munn,
J. G. Warren,	E. D. Owen,	T. Gilbert,
W. R. Williams,	J. M. Peck.	Wm. Bucknell, Jr.
		H. Marchant.*

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Board as refers to the Spiritual Progress of the Missions be made the special order of this evening's session.

The Corresponding Secretary read an abstract of the annual report of the Executive Committee.

Voted, That the report be accepted.

Voted, That the Union meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Voted, That we adjourn till a quarter before eight o'clock this evening.

Prayer by Rev. E. Hutchinson, of Vt.

Thursday even., 7¼ o'clock.

The Union met agreeably to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. J. L. Moore, of Ohio.

The Corresponding Secretary at the direction of the Board read the document on the Spiritual Progress of the Missions. (See page 202.)

The audience was then addressed by Rev. S. M. Osgood, returned missionary from Burmah, Rev. E. Jones of the Cherokee mission, Rev. Lewis Downing, native Cherokee preacher, and Rev. A. Bennett of N. Y.

The document was accepted.

The Union then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow A. M.

Prayer by Rev. T. R. Cressey, of Ia.

Friday morn., 9 o'clock.

The Union assembled, and Rev. J. Finlay of Ohio offered prayer. The records of the preceding day were read and approved.

The Assistant Corresponding Secretary read so much of the report of the Board of Managers as pertained to the finances of the Union. After remarks by Messrs. A. Bennett, B. Stow, E. Bright, Jr. and J. H. Duncan, the report was accepted. (See page 233.)

The Corresponding Secretary, according to the instruction of the Board of Managers, read a document on the Need of Additional Missionaries. Most affecting addresses were delivered by Rev. S. S. Day, of the Telooqoo mission, Rev. E. L. Abbott of the Arracan mission, and T. Wattson, Esq., of Pa. After which the document was approved. (See page 196.)

Voted, That so much of the report of the Board as relates to the Home Work of the Missionary Enterprise be made the order of the day at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

At the suggestion of Rev. E. L. Magoon a collection was taken, amounting to \$178,87.

Resolved, That we now unite in prayer to God, that he will induce men to go as missionaries to the heathen, and cause the churches to be willing to let them go and to sustain them.

Rev. G. S. Webb of Pa. led in prayer.

After singing the Missionary Hymn,

“ From Greenland's icy mountains ”—

adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Union met according to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. J. W. Parker of Mass.

Rev. B. Stow, D. D. of Mass. offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Union will sustain the Board of Managers in making direct application to all such persons as they may judge to be suitable candidates for missionary service, and in pressing upon them, by all proper means, the claims of our suffering missions and the wants of the perishing heathen.

The rule assigning a definite subject as the order of the day, 3½ P. M., was suspended, and the above resolution, after remarks by Messrs. Stow, Pattison, Peck and Fulton, was adopted.

The Assistant Corresponding Secretary read, at the suggestion of the Board, a document on the Home Work of the Missionary Enterprise, (page 211,) which, after addresses by Messrs. Granger, Stow, Trevor, Stevens, Fulton, Moore, Seeley and Smith, was laid upon the table to be taken up for further consideration this evening.

The Committee to ascertain the names of members present reported in full, and the report was accepted. (See page 219.)

Voted, That when we adjourn this evening, it be to meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Voted, That we now adjourn till 7¼ this evening. Prayer by Rev. A. Bennett.

Friday even., 7½ o'clock.

The Union assembled. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. B. Page, of Ohio.

In the absence of the presiding officer, George James, Esq., of Ohio, was called to the chair.

The report laid upon the table this afternoon was taken up and further considered. Addresses were made by Messrs. E. Bright, Jr., S. Trevor, E. L. Abbott, T. Simons, E. L. Magoon and E. P. Bond. And the subject was laid over as the order of the day to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. D. B. Cheney, of Ohio.

Saturday morn., 9 o'clock.

The Union assembled, and prayer was offered by Rev. C. Thompson, of N. Y.

The records of the preceding day were read and approved. The subject laid upon the table last evening was called, and after remarks by J. H. Duncan, T. F. Caldicott, Stanley, Page, Austin, Stevens, Granger, Crosby, Osgood, Webb, Going, J. L. Moore, E. Turney, Bennett and Parker, the report was adopted.

Rev. S. Peck of Mass. offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the members of this body have been deeply impressed with the cordiality and generous hospitality with which they have been received and entertained during the present anniversary by the Baptist churches and congregations, and by other individuals and families of this city, and that they respectfully and heartily tender to them their grateful acknowledgments.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published under the direction of the Board of Managers.

Rev. E. L. Abbott made some most affecting remarks, after which it was

Voted, That we now adjourn, to meet with the first Baptist Church in Troy, N. Y., on the third Thursday of May, 1848.

Prayer was offered by Rev. T. F. Caldicott, and the assembly united in singing

"From whence doth this union arise," &c.

Thus closed one of the most interesting meetings which the Baptists of this country have been permitted to enjoy.

WM. H. SHAILER, *Recording Secretary.*

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF 1847—8.

Cincinnati, O., May 22, 1847.

Immediately after the adjournment of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Board of Managers met, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and appointed Rev. Adam Wilson, of Maine, Chairman, *pro tem.*, and M. J. Rhees, of Delaware, Secretary, *pro tem.*

The Board then adjourned till 2½ o'clock, P. M.

2½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. J. N. Granger.

The roll was called, and the following members were in attendance; Rev. Messrs. A. Wilson, J. W. Parker, J. N. Granger, J. L. Hodge, G. B. Ide, E. Turney, G. C. Chandler, E. Hutchinson, T. C. Jameson, E. Bright, Jr., E. W. Dickinson, J. Stevens, M. Allen, T. F. Caldicott, G. S. Webb, A. Bennett, J. G. Warren, M. J. Rhees, E. L. Magoon, and brethren A. M. Beebee, T. Wattson, O. Sage, S. Trevor, J. H. Duncan and J. Bacheller.

The Board proceeded to the election of officers. Rev. Messrs. G. B. Ide and G. S. Webb were appointed tellers, who after receiving and counting the ballots, reported the following persons duly elected:—

J. H. DUNCAN, of Mass., *Chairman.*

M. J. RHEES, of Del., *Recording Secretary.*

Rev. Messrs. T. F. Caldicott, J. N. Granger, J. L. Hodge, and brethren T. Wattson and Samuel Trevor were appointed a Committee to nominate an Executive Committee and the remaining officers of the Board.

Resolved, That the Board will elect a Corresponding Secretary for the Foreign Department; and a Corresponding Secretary for the Home Department.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer be fixed at \$1,200 each, *per annum.*

The report of a Committee on periodicals, made to the late Board and referred as amended by them to the consideration of this body, was taken up and read. The report was accepted.

The recommendation relative to the Western Edition of the Macedonian was then considered, and while under consideration the Board adjourned to meet in the Lecture Room at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Prayer by Rev. A. Bennett.

7½, P. M.

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. E. L. Magoon.

Rev. J. N. Granger declined serving on the Committee of nine appointed by the former Board to consider the proposed amendment to Art. III of the Constitution, and was excused by the Board.

Rev. Elisha Tucker was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee.

The consideration of the report on periodicals was resumed, and, on motion, that part of the report which refers to the Cincinnati edition of the Macedonian was struck out.

The report as thus amended, with the recommendations of the Committee, was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Executive Committee on the publications of the Union, would respectfully present the following report:—

At the last annual meeting of the Board, the Executive Committee were instructed to report at the present meeting the entire business of the Magazine and Macedonian. The Report, which your Committee have examined, has been made under this instruction of the Board, and is found to be sufficiently full to put the Board in possession of all the principal facts which were called for.

At the same meeting of the Board, the Executive Committee were instructed "to have the Magazine conducted, in future, in the best possible manner without expense to the Board." The report submitted to your Committee, under these instructions. From this statement it appears that a satisfactory arrangement has been made for printing and publishing the Magazine, by which the publisher pays an annual rent of ten cents for every one of the first three thousand yearly subscribers, and twenty cents for every such additional subscriber beyond that number. By this arrangement the number of subscribers yields a net income of \$420 the present year.

The only other source of expense to the Board connected with the Magazine is the work of the editor. On this subject the Executive Committee have expressed no opinion conflicting with that of the Board. They inform the Board that during the past year the Magazine has been edited by the Corresponding Secretary, without additional compensation, except that \$200 of the income of the publication have been placed in his hands to be used in paying for original contributions. The Executive Committee also inform the Board that the Corresponding Secretary has submitted a written statement declaring his inability to edit the Magazine without interfering with the proper discharge of his other duties, which statement the Executive Committee have referred with their Report to your Board.

After a careful examination of all the facts which have been brought before them, your Committee are compelled to say that they see no reason why the Board should depart from the rule adopted at the last annual meeting. At that meeting the subject was considered in all its bearings, and the rule was unanimously adopted in a much larger meeting than the present. No facts have been laid before your Committee, which, in their opinion, call for any change in the policy of the Board. There is nothing in the statement of the Corresponding Secretary which your Committee can fix upon as affording any more exact information than what is already in the possession of the Board. The Executive Committee are themselves silent on the subject, and refer it all to the decision of your body, without the expression of any opinion of their own. In view of these facts, and of the considerations urged at the last meeting, your Committee unite in recommending that the Board adhere to the resolution of last year, and that they instruct the Executive Committee to have the Magazine edited without expense to the Union.

The question has been raised in this Committee, whether the Board intended to sanction the practice of appropriating any portion of the income of the Magazine for the purpose of paying the contributors to its pages. The language of your resolution adopted last year is not so explicit as, of itself, to be a guide to the Executive Committee; yet it is the opinion of this Committee that it was *not* the intention of the Board to instruct the Executive Committee

on this subject. The plan of the Magazine has been enlarged from January 1st, 1847. It now furnishes an addition, to the former issue, of eight pages of original matter for each number,—or ninety-six pages for the volume. Your Committee have not felt called upon to inquire whether this change is a desirable one, on the whole; nor are they able to determine whether these additional pages might not be filled from the journals of missionaries or from the reports of other Societies. But it seems plain to your Committee, on the supposition that *any* sum is needed for this purpose, that it ought not in any case to exceed two hundred dollars per annum for original matter. It is therefore recommended that this part of the subject be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions that they inquire whether the additional pages cannot be filled with interesting missionary matter, derived either from the journals of missionaries or from other quarters, without expense to the Board.

It is also recommended that the Board instruct the Executive Committee, that in no case appropriations for original matter for the pages of the Magazine exceed two hundred dollars per annum.

Your Committee have given their attention to the condition of the Macedonian, and are gratified to find that the Executive Committee have been able to take this paper under their entire control.

The Committee recommend that the Board approve of the Report of the Executive Committee, on the inexpediency of appropriating the profits of the Magazine and Macedonian to the support of the widows and orphans of deceased missionaries; and that the Executive Committee be released from any further consideration of the subject.

The Committee also recommend that the Executive Committee be instructed to report at the next annual meeting, as at the present time, “the whole business of the Magazine and Macedonian.”

The Committee close their report, by recommending that the Report of the Executive Committee, on the Magazine and Macedonian, be published in connexion with the Report of the special Committee, as it may be finally adopted by your body.

All which is respectfully submitted,

J. N. GRANGER, *Chairman.*

REPORT ON THE MAGAZINE AND THE MACEDONIAN.

At the last meeting of the Board several resolutions were adopted concerning the Magazine and the Macedonian, among which was one instructing the Executive Committee to report to the present meeting “the entire business” of both periodicals. Agreeably to this resolution the Committee state:—

That soon after the annual meeting they proceeded to inquire how the Magazine could be conducted “in the best possible manner without expense to the Board”—the Committee understanding by this phrase, that in editing it no expense was to be incurred additional to the appropriations already made for the support of the Secretaries. But they found it to be impracticable, owing to contracts which then existed, to make any important change before the close of the volume. No pains were spared however in maturing a plan to go into operation with the commencement of the new year, which should correspond with the expressed wishes of the Board. To secure this object it seemed necessary to place the Magazine under the editorial care of the Corresponding Secretary. In no other way could it be conducted in the *best* possible manner without direct expense to the Board.

Besides this change in the editorial management of the Magazine, as directed by the Board, it seemed necessary so to enlarge it that its size should be equal to that of similar journals published at the same price. It was also deemed important to discontinue the practice of home gratuitous distribution, to save the Treasury from a draft of nearly eight hundred dollars per year, and the regular subscription list of the Magazine from the depreciating influence of a large gratuitous circulation.

The Corresponding Secretary yielding to what appeared to be the desire of his brethren, consented, for the present, to perform the additional service; and the Committee placed at his command two hundred dollars of the income of the publication to be used, within the year, only in paying *contributors* for such original articles illustrating the principles, spirit, progress and claims of the missionary enterprise, as he might deem necessary in carrying out the design of the proposed enlargement.

Different publishers in the city of Boston were requested to make written proposals for printing and publishing the Magazine, in the manner which was specified. On a careful comparison of these, it was found that the most favorable proposals had been made by Mr. William Heath, with whom a contract was closed for three years from January 1, 1847. The contract holds Mr. Heath responsible to the Union for the faithful discharge of all the business of printing and publishing; and the payment of an annual rent of ten cents for every one of the first three thousand yearly subscribers, and twenty cents for every such subscriber beyond that number.

Five numbers of the Magazine have been issued under this new arrangement. The present number of subscribers is 4,600, which will yield a net income to the Treasury of \$420 for the present year.

The Corresponding Secretary having submitted a written statement, declaring his inability to edit the Magazine without interfering with the proper discharge of his other duties, the Committee respectfully refer the said statement and the whole subject to the Board, with the request that the same may be taken into deliberate consideration.

The Macedonian, since the first of November last, has been published under a new contract, which makes the publisher, Mr. William S. Damrell, responsible to the Union for the proper discharge of all the duties of printer and publisher, and which secures to the Board the entire control of its pages, one hundred dollars per year for the edition, if less than fifteen thousand, and fifteen dollars per year for every additional one thousand.

The service of editing the Macedonian for the last seven months has been performed by the Assistant Corresponding Secretary, who is authorized to use as much of the first one hundred dollars, received from Mr. D. per year, as he may deem necessary in securing from contributors a suitable number of original articles.

The present number of subscribers to the Macedonian published in Boston is fifteen thousand. An edition is also published at Cincinnati under the superintendence of the Agent of the Board, Rev. John Stevens, which has about 5,000 subscribers.

For the purpose of securing to the Committee a semi-monthly medium of communication with the friends of missions, and of giving additional interest to both periodicals, the Magazine is published on the first, and the Macedonian on the fifteenth of every month.

The Committee have considered the expediency of appropriating the profits of the Magazine and the Macedonian to the support of the widows and children of the deceased missionaries of the Board. The object is one which confessedly commends itself to the best sympathies of every Christian heart. In the opinion of the Committee, however, such an appropriation would not at present be expedient. It would tend to embarrass affairs already complicated, and introduce new questions of great delicacy to be decided by the Union. As it respects additional motives for circulating the periodicals, little reliance can be placed on other than those which are purely and directly missionary. A somewhat similar procedure, said to be successful in another society, is so different in several important particulars from the one contemplated that no encouragement can be drawn from it.

The Committee having thus given what they understand to be the information and opinions called for in the four resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Board, respectfully submit all to their consideration.

In behalf of the Committee,

EDWARD BRIGHT, Jr., *Assistant Cor. Sec.*

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on the Tuesday before the third Thursday in May, 1848, in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church in Troy, N. Y.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to give due notice publicly of the time and place of the next annual meeting of the Board and of the Union, and also to notify by circular each member of the Board personally of the meeting, and urge his attendance.

Resolved, That the Board refer the resolution of the Union, in reference to making application to suitable persons for missionary service, to the Executive Committee for its deliberate consideration and action.

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Committee present in Cincinnati be authorised to direct in regard to the publication and distribution of a sketch of the proceedings of the anniversary of the Union in the Cincinnati edition of the Macedonian.

The Committee to nominate an Executive Committee and officers of the Board reported. The report was accepted, and the Board went into the election of officers.

Rev. Messrs. E. Hutchinson and E. Turney were appointed tellers, who reported the following persons duly elected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Ministers.

BARNAS SEARS,
BARON STOW,
WILLIAM LEVERETT,
ROBERT W. CUSHMAN,
JOSEPH W. PARKER.

Laymen.

HEMAN LINCOLN,
GARDNER COLBY,
FREDERICK GOULD,
JONATHAN BACHELLER.

SOLOMON PECK, *Corresponding Secretary for the Foreign Department.*

EDWARD BRIGHT, JR., *Corresponding Secretary for the Home Department.*

RICHARD E. EDDY, *Treasurer.*

CHARLES D. GOULD, } *Auditors.*
JOSHUA LORING, }

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to pay to Edward Bright, Jr., Corresponding Secretary of the Home Department, the sum of \$133,33, to supply the deficiency of his salary to meet his expenses for the last eight months.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Board be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The proceedings of the Board were read and approved.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. S. M. Osgood, of Burmah.

M. J. RHEES, *Secretary.*

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

The Executive Committee, in presenting the thirty-third Annual Report, desire first of all to render devout thanks to God for the favor which he has shewn during the period of their service to the cause committed to their charge. The year just closed has been marked, like all that have preceded it, with painful vicissitudes; with cares and sorrows beyond all power of human foresight or sympathy to avert or fully to assuage: but it has also been fraught with more abounding good. God has interposed in times of need; has signally manifested the all-sufficiency of his love and grace; and has so imparted consolation and strength day by day that his servants, though cast down, have not been destroyed; they have been sorrowful, yet also rejoicing.

The bereavements by death have been unusually few. None, so far as known to us, have died in our home connexion; and but two in the foreign,—Mrs. H. Maria Griggs Mason, of Tavoy Mission, and Mrs. Lydia Hale Devan, of the Mission to China; though these indeed were of the highest order of missionary excellence, and their loss is greatly mourned. On the other part, the removals by sickness have been multiplied above the ordinary scale; but these toil-worn missionaries have generally left their chosen fields of labor in hope of a quick return; while others who had been induced by illness or other sufficient cause to sojourn a while in their native land, have entered, or are soon to enter again into their abundant labors with renovated health and hope.

For the consolations which our Heavenly Father and compassionate Lord has thus intermingled in the cup which he has given to us, and for all the abundant goodness with which He has crowned the missionary year, let thanksgivings go up to Him from grateful hearts; and let mercy and judgment so attuned to our need by his unerring wisdom and never-failing love, teach us at length the lesson which we are slow to learn, that to Him must we continually seek, and at his feet with filial piety must ever abide. With an unaffected sense of obli-

gation for the past, and of dependence for the future on Him in whose name and on whose behalf we have united to prosecute the missionary enterprise, we proceed to give a brief review of the more prominent doings and events of the preceding year.

For the more minute details the Committee beg leave to refer the Board to the book of Records herewith submitted.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Several members elect having declined to serve, one of the earliest objects of the Executive Committee was the supply of vacancies. The Hon. Heman Lincoln was chosen in place of the Hon. Richard Fletcher, Jonathan Bacheller, Esq. in place of Michael Shepard, Esq., and the Rev. Wm. H. Shailer instead of Mr. Thomas Richardson. Heman Lincoln was subsequently elected Chairman of the Committee, and Wm. Leverett Recording Secretary. The stated sessions of the Committee have been weekly throughout the year, with others occasionally as exigencies required.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

The Hon. Heman Lincoln having tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Missionary Union, before his election into the Executive Committee, the Committee in accepting it felt constrained to place upon their records an expression of their deep sense of the blameless integrity, the financial ability, and the self-sacrificing and untiring zeal with which the late Treasurer had discharged the high trust reposed in him by his brethren through an unbroken period of more than twenty years. Richard E. Eddy, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, was chosen Treasurer in his stead.

The Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edward Bright, Jr., entered upon the discharge of his official duties in July; and, agreeably to an arrangement mutually made, has devoted his attention to the home department of service, while the Corresponding Secretary has retained in charge the foreign field.

The appointments to missionary service made or recognized by the Executive Committee and not communicated in the last annual report, are as follows:—

To the Maulmain Mission, Burman department, Mrs. Emily Chubbuck Judson, Miss Lydia Lillybridge.

Karen department, Rev. Norman Harris, Mrs. O. C. Wadsworth Harris.

To the Arracan Mission, Rev. John S. Beecher, Mrs. M. Foote Beecher.

To the Siam Mission, Chinese department, Rev. Erasmus N. Jencks, Mrs. C. Baldwin Jencks.

To the China Mission, Rev. Edward C. Lord, Mrs. L. Lyon Lord, Rev. John Johnson.

To the Ojibwa Mission, Rev. Samson Powers.

The last two named not having yet proceeded to the places of their designation.

The removals, exclusive of the deaths of Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Devan, are of Rev. E. Kincaid and Mrs. Kincaid, late of the Mission to Arracan, agreeably to his request in consequence of Mrs. K.'s continued indisposition. The connexion closed July 6. We regret to add, that late intelligence has also been received of the failure of Mr. Kincaid's health. Other removals, mostly temporary, will be mentioned in connection with the missions respectively concerned. Changes in regard to native laborers will also be duly noted in their place.

The whole number of appointments of missionaries and assistants, exclusive of native laborers, is twelve; and of removals by death or otherwise, six. Net increase, six; of whom five are preachers.

OUTFIT AND SUPPLY.

Conformably with the established usage, an estimate of necessary expenditures for the supply and enlargement of the several missions within the year ending the first of April last, was prepared by the late Acting Board in February; and the same was substantially adopted by the Executive Committee as the basis of *their* operations. The aggregate amount for all purposes had been placed by the Board at \$77,000; exclusive of outfit and passage of additional missionaries, which has amounted to the further sum of \$6,000. The Committee are happy to say that while the actual expenditure has necessarily exceeded the original estimate, the excess has been more than counterbalanced by a correspondent increase in the amount of receipts into the treasury. The particular circumstances which have occasioned the excess are given in the records of the Committee, and will evince, they believe, their continual care to restrict the expenditures within the narrowest limits consistent with the necessities of the missions, and also not to exceed the pecuniary means committed to their disbursement.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCES.

The receipts for the year ending April 1, 1847, exclusive of appropriations from coördinate Societies and from Government, and of interest on the fund for support of officers, have been

\$85,487 24

The expenditures during the same time, with the same exceptions, have been

\$84,339 71

To which add the liabilities of the Board at the beginning of the year,

34,835 09

And a balance is shewn against the treasury of

\$33,687 56

In addition to these amounts, the Board has received from the

American and Foreign Bible Society,	\$2,100
American Tract Society,	2,700
United States Government,	4,000
Permanent Fund for support of Officers,	1,200

These sums have been expended in Bible and Tract operations, for the civilization of certain tribes of North American Indians, and for the support of the Secretaries and Treasurer. The receipts from all sources have been \$95,487 34, and the expenditures have been \$94,339 71.

In these results we have found abundant reason for humility, gratitude and hope. We cried unto the Lord in our trouble, and He delivered us out of our distresses. We have seen the salvation of our God, and we will bless his name forever. Within the year immediately following that in which a special effort was made to cancel a heavy debt, He has inclined his people to contribute nearly fourteen thousand dollars more to your treasury than was ever received by it from them in any year except in that which immediately preceded it. The current expenses of a financial year demanding unusually large outlays have been met by its current receipts; and the liabilities with which it was begun have been diminished \$1,147 53. These facts are recorded here, not to magnify those who have wrought this work, but as a tribute of thanksgiving to Him through whom it has been done.

We have been asked the reasons of so large a balance against the treasury, in so short a time after the successful effort to cancel the debt of \$40,000. This is chiefly owing to a change which has been made in the manner of stating the liabilities of the Board, the history of which will be its best explanation. In the outset of our missionary operations, the missions planted in foreign lands received the means of support in specie, shipped

to them directly from this country. As all remittances were in money drawn from the treasury, the amount was, of course, charged on the Treasurer's books and included in his annual reports. But a way had been opened by which most of the missions of the Board could be sustained by means of bills of exchange drawn by the Treasurer on a banking-house in London. These bills could be sent to such missions by mail, and in smaller sums and with less trouble and with more safety than specie, and without the loss of interest. The plan of remitting bills was therefore adopted, but they were charged and brought into the annual reports of the Treasurer no faster than they became due; because it was then that they made a draft on the money in the treasury. According to this practice, the debts of the Board were declared on the first of April, 1845, to be \$40,188 49. An oral statement had been made at every annual meeting of outstanding liabilities. But the sum just named was understood to cover the indebtedness of the treasury because it was the excess of what the Treasurer had actually paid beyond the money actually received; and, as most of the bills remitted had several months to run before reaching maturity, it was deemed safe to rely on ordinary contributions to supply the treasury with the means of paying them as they became due.

The present Treasurer commenced the duties of his office in the fall of 1845, and expressed a decided preference for the usage of charging the bills of exchange as soon as he remitted them, and of reporting them annually and in due form as debts of the Board. Bills of exchange, though drawn on a banking house in London and requiring six months to reach it, and then having four months to run, were liabilities to be paid when due. They were sent to the missions to be converted into cash to be used for their support, and this was usually done several months before the bills came to maturity. Why then, it was asked, should not these bills be regularly charged and formally reported as liabilities for whose payment the Board must provide? Was it not due to the community upon whom the Board depended for the means of meeting all its liabilities, that the extent of them should be fully known? Would not such knowledge, given to all in the official reports of the Treasurer, be a valuable safeguard to the treasury—inducing caution both in multiplying its obligations and in using its funds? Some sudden rupture between nations might break up their commercial intercourse, and compel the Board again to resort to specie remittances. What would be the effect on the treasury and on the missions, should the Board in a year of great pecuniary depression find the necessity laid upon it, of making remittances to London to meet the bills falling due, and to the missions to provide for their current necessities? Such considerations as these induced the Treasurer to adopt the usage of charging bills

of exchange as soon as he remitted them, and of bringing them annually before the Board in his annual reports. Accordingly all the bills of exchange sent to our missions which had not been paid, were charged at once to the Board, and its *apparent* indebtedness was greatly increased. Of the \$33,687 56 standing against the treasury April 1, 1847, the bills not matured, some of which will not become due for several months, amount to \$25,621 31. The balance of \$8,066 25 is readily accounted for. Some of the subscriptions to liquidate the debt of \$40,000 are not yet paid, and during the year in which the special effort to raise that sum was made for that special object, the ordinary receipts were below the general expenditures.

It is not to be inferred that the Board is involved in bankruptcy to the amount of more than thirty-three thousand dollars. This was the balance which it owed at the close of the last financial year beyond its ordinary means of payment. But it has property in permanent funds, in real estate, and in unpaid subscriptions, sufficient to meet all its present liabilities, were it obliged at any hazard to cancel them. Nothing short of a necessity unalterable and overwhelming could justify such a mode of liquidation. Nothing more than the annual interest of the officers' fund can with safety be deemed available. The possession of this property by the Board, and the reputation which it has acquired in the prompt and full discharge of its pecuniary obligations, form the basis of its credit in the commercial world. Relying on the blessing of God, the Board may hope to meet its necessary current expenditures, and gradually to sink the whole of the existing indebtedness without destroying any part of the foundation of its credit, or withholding from its missions the support which may seem essential to their prosperity.

The necessity has been questioned of using so large a part of the annual contributions, for what are called the expenses of the organization. This may be attributed in part, perhaps, to a misapprehension of the amount of these expenses and of the services which they secure. Items enumerated in the Treasurer's report are often classed among expenditures *peculiar* to a general missionary organization, which could be saved to a Christian community in no other way than in having no missions. The cost to the churches and individual donors of the existing organization, as may be seen by a careful examination of the Treasurer's Report, exclusive of the interest on the fund created for the support of the executive officers, has not exceeded eight thousand dollars for the year. Has the Union returned to the contributors a just equivalent for the sum which they have paid for its services? It has collected, within the year, from a field spreading itself over more than thirteen States and Territories, and much of it in very small sums, the most of \$85,000, and it has disbursed in different parts of a much wider field

nearly \$95,000. A difficult, complicated and laborious business, extending itself over the world and involving much careful thought and correspondence and many fearful responsibilities, has been done with the same accuracy as is found in any of our mercantile establishments; and the cost, embracing all losses, is less to the contributors than *nine cents on every dollar* thus received and expended. It is doubted whether there be any similar institution, or any mercantile house in the country, which does the same amount of business, requiring as much labor and involving as many risks, for a smaller per centage. This is merely a business view of the equivalent in services rendered. The Christian swayed by faith, hope and love, finds other and richer equivalents than these, in the influences of such an organization on the churches, on the missions, on the world.

The schedule of appropriations to the missions for the year ending April 1, 1848, leaves no room to expect that its general expenditures will be less than they have been in the year which has closed; and we will not suppose that it is in the hearts of our people to contribute less.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

As the arrangements made for editing and publishing the Magazine and the Macedonian will be brought before the Board in another form, it is not necessary to repeat them here. We have most satisfactory evidence that these periodicals are doing an important work in the missionary cause; and we cherish the hope that both will be much more widely circulated, and more carefully read.

AGENTS AND AGENCIES.

Rev. Alfred Bennett has devoted the year to his work as an agent of the Board in the state of New York; Rev. John Stevens the same time in Ohio and other northwestern States; Rev. Horace T. Love three and a half months in Rhode Island and Connecticut; Rev. Greenleaf S. Webb four months in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; Rev. Oren Tracy nearly five months in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont; Rev. Joseph Wilson four months and Mr. John Johnson two months in Maine; and Rev. Salem T. Griswold four months in Upper Canada. The time thus spent is equal to three years and ten months for a single laborer. These brethren have given full proof of their fidelity, and their success has equalled the expectations of the Committee.

An occasional and valuable service has been rendered by our missionary brethren now in this country, in visiting churches, and attending missionary meetings, associations and conventions.

Meetings for conference and prayer, attended whenever practicable by a delegation from the Committee, by one or more of our missionary brethren, and by pastors in the vicinity of the meeting, have been held in many of the States within your field. At these meetings information has been diffused, misapprehensions and prejudices have been removed, and the way has been prepared for the more vigorous prosecution of the work of missions.

Such meetings may be regarded as a valuable agency in the home work of missions, and we think the number of collecting agents should be increased to eight for the States and Territories of our country. The living agent to go from church to church and from pastor to pastor, to promote steady and systematic effort, is essential to the well-being of our cause.

THE HOME WORK.

The work to be done at home in the foreign missionary cause, will come before the Board in a special Report. This is a time in the history of missions when the home laborers should do in the fulness of their might the service which is before them.

The whole number of members in our Missionary Union now is 935; of whom 810 have been made such by the payment of \$100 for each. In what way shall a body so richly blessed of God and possessing so many elements of moral power, gather sufficient strength to send into the field and to sustain there *every man* whom the Lord shall call to serve him as a foreign missionary?

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In the following abstract of operations and events that have occurred in the missions the past year, all that can be attempted is an outline sufficiently distinct and full to give a just impression; leaving the details, which often are of deepest interest, to be gathered from the narratives published from month to month in the Missionary Magazine and the Macedonian.

MISSIONS IN ASIA.

We begin with the

BURMAN AND KAREN MISSIONS.

(1.) *Maulmain Mission.*

MAULMAIN (*Burman department*).—Rev. Messrs. A. JUDSON, H. HOWARD, E. A. STEVENS and L. STILSON; Mr. T. S. RANNEY, printer and depositary; and their wives; and Miss L. LILLYBRIDGE, teacher.

In this country, Rev. S. M. OSGOOD and wife and Rev. T. SIMONS.

(*Karen department.*)—Rev. Messrs. J. H. VINTON, J. G. BINNEY, N. HARRIS and J. S. BEECHER,* and their wives, and Miss M. VINTON, teacher, for the Sgaus; and Rev. E. B. BULLARD and wife, for the Shos (Pgwas).

AMHERST (*Peguan department.*)—Rev. J. M. HASWELL and Mrs. HASWELL. 18 Sgau Karen out-stations, and 3 Sho Karen.

Totals, 2 stations with 21 out-stations; 12 preachers, of whom 4 are also teachers; 1 printer; 14 female assistants, and 36† native preachers and assistants.

Messrs. Judson, Harris and Beecher and their wives‡ and Miss Lillybridge left this country July 11, and arrived at Maulmain Dec. 5. Mr. Osgood and family retired from the mission in April, 1846, in consequence of ill health, and arrived in New York Nov. 22. His return from abroad, though deeply regretted by his missionary brethren and by the Committee, received their unanimous approval, and was doubtless the only alternative to a speedy death. Mr. Simons, whose arrival was noticed in our last report, will resume his valued labors at Maulmain by the earliest opportunity. Mr. Stilson and family removed from Akyab to Maulmain April 20, at the earnest solicitation of the mission, to whom he renders in the publication department and various other ways essential service.

Burman department.—In the absence of Dr. Judson, the care of the Maulmain Burmese church has rested mainly upon Mr. Stevens. Valuable assistance has also been rendered by Mr. Stilson, and occasionally by other members of the mission. Several cases of discipline have occurred, but the loss by exclusion has been more than made good by the addition of new converts. Fourteen had been baptized previous to November, mostly youths, and others were expecting soon to receive the ordinance. A gratifying degree of liberality prevails in the church in regard to charitable contributions. At the sacramental seasons, of which there are three annually, corresponding with the three natural divisions of the year, the amount contributed has averaged not less than fifty rupees each, or more than twenty-two dollars;§ besides which there is a missionary society in the church which has employed during the year three domestic missionaries. The steadfastness of the native brethren has been sorely tried by the artifices and misrepresentations of Catholic priests, and a few have gone out from them who were not of them. But the trial has been salutary. The native Christians have become more sound in the faith, and will be the more guarded against the wiles of their Romish adversary, for they are “not ignorant of his devices.”

The Burmese theological school, also in charge of Mr. Stevens aided by Mr. Stilson, has been well sustained. The number of students daily instructed during the term, which was opened in May and closed in November, was eight, all of whom

* Temporarily resident at Maulmain.

† Report of 1845-6.

‡ Dr. Judson was married to Miss Emily Chubbuck, of Hamilton, N. Y., June 2.

§ About twenty-five cents per member on each occasion, a liberality contrasted with their poverty seldom equalled in this country.

except two had been employed as assistants, and therefore may be considered as *proved*. These two had escaped from Burmah Proper for the purpose of joining the school; one of them was baptized in July. The assistants daily employed in preaching in the town, were also instructed two exercises a week, besides attending a course of lectures on church history with the daily class. The department of all has been "highly satisfactory;" and says the instructor, "the churches at home as well as in this country will have reason to thank God for the efforts they have made in behalf of theological education in Burmah." Mr. Stevens adds,

But, that expectation may not be disappointed, let the brethren whose hearts are interested in this work not forget that these so called theological students are but very babes in knowledge,—that the amount of knowledge already attained by a student just commencing a theological course in America, and forming the platform on which he stands to view the field of Christian truth spread before him in the seminary, is yet far above the reach of him who may have spent three or four years in a seminary in Burmah. The theological student in Burmah comes to his teacher for almost all that knowledge which the student in America has been taught at the fireside, in the Sabbath school, in his private reading, and under the droppings of the sanctuary, to say nothing of the academy or college. We trust it will not always be so; but with our present means, many a year will pass away before this language will not be true of Burmah. But faint not, brethren, nor be disheartened. What our eyes behold tells us in confident tones, that perseverance in this good work will not be unrewarded, but will bring in a rich harvest.

The Burmese boarding school in charge of Mr. Howard is increasingly prosperous, especially in the girls' department. The arrival of Miss Lillybridge, who is to assist in teaching, is an important accession to its means of usefulness. Still, its highest measure of prosperity cannot be reached, unless more liberal provision be made by the Union for its advancement, and its consequent advantages be more justly appreciated by the Burmese.

Karen department.—Our fullest information in regard to the Sgau Karen branch of the mission is contained in the following extract from the 9th Annual Report of the Maulmain Missionary Society, relating to the theological school under the care of Mr. Binney, and presented last autumn. The Society, it appears, has been an efficient auxiliary in its support.

This Institution commenced its labors but a month or two previous to the last semi-annual meeting of this Society. Its period of study during the past year includes a part of three terms, amounting to eight months of study for the year. The first term there were but sixteen pupils and a class of five young men who recited daily. The second or dry season term there were twelve pupils; and the third term, now in progress, there are thirty-six in attendance besides two or three who recite daily with the regular classes. But few of these are from the immediate vicinity of Maulmain; nearly all are from Burmah Proper, and a few of them are from Arracan. They have come to us through many difficulties, from about thirteen different places, at distances of from four days to sixteen days' walk to this

place. Thirteen of them however have their families with them, and every effort is made for their improvement, as it is deemed important to place the assistants in as favorable circumstances as possible, to be useful among their fellow-countrymen. And we are convinced that their permanent improvement will be secured only as their wives also are improved in knowledge and habits of industry, neatness and order. As their future business is to be to teach and to preach the bible, the bible itself is made their first and great subject of study. The Old Testament is not yet translated into the Karen, so that their chief attention has been given to the New Testament. The plan adopted has been to investigate this in chronological order with a harmony of the gospels. Every verse is explained, and the main subject of every paragraph is elicited, which each pupil is required to commit to writing for future reference. The first class have thus studied the four gospels and the Acts together with the following epistles, viz.:—Galatians, first and second to the Thessalonians, Titus, first to Timothy, first and second to Corinthians, Romans, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon and James. These have all been reviewed once, and some of the books have been reviewed the third and fourth time. This class have also studied and reviewed a brief Epitome of the Old Testament. They have devoted considerable attention to geography and to arithmetic; also to reading and writing; besides which they have other daily and weekly exercises. The other classes are pursuing a somewhat similar course, and are in various stages of advancement. Those who have concluded to continue with us for a longer period, are engaged in mathematical studies with the Rev. Mr. Vinton.

The pupils all appear to feel a deep interest in their work. They have made good improvement, considering their circumstances, and we have every encouragement that we could reasonably expect. There are difficulties to be overcome; these however were anticipated, and it is with great pleasure that we are enabled to say, those difficulties have not been so numerous or so great as were at first feared. Were we to notice the most prominent points of encouragement, we should mention the deep conviction on the part of many of the assistants that they *must* be more thoroughly qualified to preach the gospel,—the comparative cheerfulness with which these jungle-loving people spend the dry season in the city for study,—and the resolution of some to remain with us four or five years to perfect themselves for this great work. We therefore hope, we think with much reason, that the Society will not in vain have so liberally aided this Institution. The funds appropriated have been expended as voted by the Society. The amount of Company's rupees (500) for building, &c., as by request of the donor, was sufficient to erect a neat school room of thirty-five cubits by twenty, and to furnish it with tables, seats and writing-desks for thirty-six pupils.

The report alludes to the cheerful acquiescence of the students in continuing their studies, with brief vacations, throughout the year, and for a sufficient number of years. The Committee regard this point as one of vital importance to the usefulness of the Institution. In some localities and for a limited period it may be advisable to circumscribe the course of instruction by narrower bounds, accommodated to existing exigencies; but it should be borne in mind the system of education which may be finally adopted will affect not the present generation only, but be entailed on Karens and on Karen churches for generations to come; and hence the urgent need of such provision for education, at least in one locality, as will

not only meet immediate wants but will readily adapt itself to the growing wants of succeeding ages.

With regard to the spread of the gospel among the Karen villages, we have no later communications than those received soon after the publication of our last Annual Report. Mr. Vinton reported at that time eighteen stations in connexion with Maulmain, scattered over the whole province from Bootah, south-east from Maulmain sixty or seventy miles, to K'Mahmaw on the north, distant eighty miles from M. At these out-stations were fifteen churches and branch churches, containing 673 members; the principal of which were Cheththingsville of 210 members, Newville of 164, and Bootah with 125 members. The operations of the school department have been partially interrupted by the protracted illness of Mrs. Vinton; but the boarding-school during the rains was larger and more interesting than ever before; thirty-eight of the pupils had been baptized, and others were applying for admission. Schools at the out-stations were maintained as heretofore in the dry season. The labors of Miss Vinton in this department are unwearied and effective.

Among the Sho Karens of Maulmain and vicinity Mr. and Mrs. Bullard have labored with their accustomed assiduity and success. The boarding-school was in operation about five months, and averaged forty pupils, mostly adults and many of them young men. Some came to attend from Bassein and the vicinity of Rangoon. A large proportion of the pupils were professedly pious on entering the school; and those who were not, generally became pious the first or second term. Instruction was given chiefly by Mrs. B. and an assistant, except to a theological class which was taught by Mr. B. The previous dry season was spent chiefly at Dong Yahn. The Dong Yahn church was revived, and seven were added by baptism. One was excluded. Two other churches were set off from it in distant villages, one (Keyong) consisting of eleven members, to whom six were added by baptism; the other (Crung-pung) containing ten members, and two baptized subsequently. An assistant was stationed at each of these places; they had also each a chapel for religious worship; and the prospects of increase were encouraging.

In the *Peguan department* the work advances prosperously so far as it can be prosecuted by a single laborer. The Amherst church has received additions and numbered a year since forty-two members. The school is taught by an Eurasian and a native assistant. The last eight or ten months have been passed by Mr Haswell at Maulmain, in revising and superintending the publication of the Peguan New Testament.

Printing department.—The most important work in the printing department the past year is the printing of the Peguan New Testament, which was begun in July and was ex-

pected to occupy with the necessary revisions about eight months. The edition is of 3000 copies, Svo., of the same sized type as was used in printing the Burman New Testament, but will probably make a few pages less. The printing has also been commenced of the Sho Karen New Testament. The gospel by John was printed at the last dates, and Acts was in readiness. The Maulmain Religious Herald edited by Mr. Stevens is published monthly, and has been found to be a very useful tract auxiliary. A work on arithmetic prepared by Mr. Vinton has been commenced both in Sgau and Sho, with several other publications. The whole amount of printing in the year 1846, exclusive of works in press, was 19,200 copies or 3,819,850 pages.* The *issues* for the same period amounted to 9,714 copies or 1,311,666 pages.

In the type foundry, besides the ordinary work of casting *sorts*, for which in eastern languages there is a constantly recurring demand, a fount of Great Primer of 300 pounds has been cast, the punches and matrices for fractional type in Great Primer and English made and the type cast; and also the punches and matrices for a fount of music, from which a fount of about seventy-five pounds has been cast. In the bindery the number of volumes bound for the depository was 4507.

Rangoon.—In accordance with the earnest intimations expressed in our last report, measures are in progress for the re-occupancy of this first of our missionary stations. At the date of our last advices, Jan. 18, Dr. Judson was on his way to Rangoon, pursuant to his own expressed wishes, to ascertain the feasibility and expediency of effecting a permanent re-settlement. It appears that the "old city in which only are foreigners permitted to reside, is more dismantled and desolated than ever; that the new king, who succeeds Tharawaddi, is more afraid of foreign influence than his predecessors even; and that the whole country is at present in an unsettled state." Of the state of the Karen churches in the Rangoon region no very late accounts have been received. A year ago Mr. Vinton

* *Account of books printed at the Maulmain Mission press in 1846.*

Title.	Edition.	Language.	Copies.	Pages.
Salong Primer,	1st	Salong,	200	6,600
" Catechism,	1st	"	200	6,400
Hymn Book,	2d	Sgau Karen,	5,000	2,265,000
Child's Catechism,	1st	Sho "	500	12,000
Articles of Faith,	1st	" "	300	9,600
Additional Hymns,	1st	Burmese,	250	3,000
On Baptism,	1st	"	500	28,000
Gospel by John,	1st	Sho Karen,	1,000	88,000
Multiplication Table,		Sgau "	250	250
Child's Book on the Soul,	2d	" "	5,000	1,205,000
Glad Tidings,	2d	Burmese,	5,000	120,000
Elements of Nat. Philosophy,	1st	Sgau Karen,	1,000	76,000
			19,200	3,819,850

Of the *issues*, 445,324 pp. were of scriptures or extracts from scriptures in Burmese, 35,560 pp. of scriptures in Peguan, and 15,396 pp. of scriptures in Sho Karen.

estimated the whole number of members in that immediate connexion at about 500, and information has been lately communicated of the addition of more than 1000 during the first half of 1846.

(2.) *Tavoy Mission.*

TAVOY.—Rev. Messrs. J. WADE, C. BENNETT, E. B. CROSS, and their wives; Rev. F. MASON. 13 out-stations, with 18* native assistants.

MERGUI.—Rev. D. L. BRAYTON and wife. 8 native assistants. 5 out-stations.

2 stations and 18 out-stations; 6 preachers, of whom 2 are teachers; 5 female assistants; 26* native preachers and assistants.

The history of this mission the past year has been deeply afflictive in consequence of the sickness of several of its members, and especially the sickness and death of Mrs. Mason. Her departure from the scene of her toils and sacrifices to her eternal rest, after she had completed sixteen years of faithful though unobtrusive labor, was on the 8th of October, succeeding an exhausting sickness of three or four months. "The most remarkable trait apparent during this sickness was her calm and unruffled peace." From the commencement to the close, as she once remarked, "her peace was like a river." The words of the Savior were verified unto her,—"*Peace* I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth, give I unto you."

Owing to the interruptions by sickness, &c., the report of operations is incomplete. The school for native preachers under the care of Mr. Cross was opened on the first of May. A large and convenient building had been built for their accommodation, together with a chapel or school house. The number of pupils in attendance was twenty-three, a large portion of whom were new members. The principal text books were the Epitome of the Old Testament prepared by Mr. Wade, and the gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke. Careful instruction was also given in some of the exact sciences, in which good proficiency was made; also in geography, &c. Every evening religious meetings were held, three of which were conducted by the students. "In these exercises," says Mr. Cross, "I am happy to see evinced feelings and talents upon which I look with the greatest hopes of future success in the ministry of the gospel. The general deportment and conduct of the students has been that of men devoted to improvement and ardent in the pursuit of their object. I have spent a number of years in college life, and have never seen a class of young men for so long a session engaged in so few frivolous things, or even evince so little *indolence*. On the whole I feel tenfold the gratification and the hope which I ever could allow myself to anticipate before entering upon this field of labor."

* Last reported.

The English and Burmese school commenced in April and received about thirty pupils. No printing has been reported;* but Mr. Mason has commenced a translation of the Psalms into Karen, including both the Sgau and Sho dialects. It is also his purpose, if Providence permit, to prosecute the work of translation till the whole bible is given to the Karen people; a work for which he is eminently qualified, and for his completion of which devout prayer should be made by the church to God.

At Mergui and its out-stations Mr. Brayton has divided his labors among the Sgau and Sho Karens and the Salongs, assigning however such a portion of the Sgaus as their locations permitted, to the missionaries at Tavoy. His success has been highly gratifying. Twenty-one have been received by baptism, nine at Uláh and twelve among the Salongs. The work among the Salongs is full of promise. The church now numbers forty-two, of whom all but six are men. A portion of the people are called Siamese Karens, and their number and intelligence are found to surpass greatly the estimate at first made of them. A class of Salong young men attended the boarding-school at Mergui.

The following is the schedule of the station for the year ending July 1, 1846:—One station, with five out-stations; eight native assistants; six preaching places, with an average attendance of 170; two churches; twenty-one baptized; one excluded; present number seventy-one: one boarding-school, with seventeen† pupils, and five day schools, with sixty pupils.

We regret to add that Mr. Brayton has been compelled temporarily to leave this interesting field in consequence of the sickness of Mrs. B. An invalid these several years, she has labored indefatigably to second the arduous efforts of her husband till further continuance in the field would be fatal. They were expecting to leave for this country near the close of 1846, in hope that the voyage might be so serviceable to her health as to allow Mr. Brayton to return immediately to Mergui, in accordance with his earnestly expressed wishes.

(3.) *Mission to Arracan.*

AKYAB.—Rev. L. INGALLS. 2 out-stations. 5 native assistants.

SANDOWAY.—5 out-stations.‡ 20 Karen native assistants reported last year.

RAMREE.—1 out-station. 2 native assistants.

* Since the above was written, Mr. Bennett's report has come to hand, from which we learn that the number of copies printed for the mission, including twelve numbers of the Morning Star, Synopsis of Karen Grammar, Anglo Karen Vocabulary, Karen Vocabulary, and Karen Examples, the last three not completed, amounted to 1,610, and the number of pages 12mo., to 482,160; at a cost, deducting avails of job work, of about thirty rupees. The issues from the depository were 7,360 copies or 854,172 pp. 12mo.

† Beside twenty or more Salongs.

‡ Not including out-stations in Burmah Proper.

In this country, Rev. E. L. ABBOTT. Mr. and Mrs. KINCAID, detained in U. S. by Mrs. K.'s continued ill health, were dismissed at their own request in July.

3 stations and 8 out-stations; 2 preachers; 7 Burman native assistants and 20 or more Karen.

In consequence of the removal of Mr. Stilson to Maulmain, Mr. Ingalls was requested to take his place at Akyab, where he arrived April 29, (1846.) In a letter written a month or two later he says, "Every day that has elapsed, has served to convince me that God directed my steps. Ko Bike has joined me from Maulmain, and we have commenced the work of daily preaching to all who call. The people literally throng us from morning to night. Some come expressly to hear the gospel, others to dispute and oppose, and the daily work is something like a protracted battle." A similar state of things was subsequently found to exist at Ramree and other places. The number of baptisms last reported among the Burmans is five. The Karen churches are not reported. Some twenty or thirty Karen villages have been named to Mr. Ingalls as containing a "thousand families of Christians."*

The mission school at Akyab, composed of boys or young men, contains thirty-nine pupils; twelve of whom are pious.

MISSION TO SIAM.

BANGKOK (*Siamese department*).—Mr. J. H. CHANDLER and Mrs. CHANDLER.

In this country, Rev. J. T. JONES.

(*Chinese department*).—Rev. J. GODDARD, Rev. E. N. JENCKS, and their wives. *Kiok Cheng, Hong Kit, and Chek Hwa*, native assistants.

Out-station.—*Leng-kia-chu*.

1 station and 1 out-station; 3 preachers; 1 type cutter; 3 female assistants, and 3 native assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Jencks left this country for Siam, *via* China, June 22, in company with Mr. Dean, and arrived at Bangkok Dec. 14. Mr. Jones is expecting to take his departure for the mission early in autumn.

The last annual report from the mission, dated in July, was printed in the Missionary Magazine for January. The mission has enjoyed, in its reduced state, the ordinary amount of encouragement. The principal change observable, which however is not of a discouraging nature, is an apparent "taking of sides" in regard to the truth preached. The number who hear by way of complaisance is diminished, "while the few give to it a somewhat anxious attention." Five Chinese have been

* A letter from Mr. Ingalls received since the meeting of the Board, reports 3,240 members of churches connected with twenty-nine out-stations; Ko Myat Kyau and Ko Dwai baptized in 1846 812, including one Burman; and 1427 are waiting for admission to the churches. There are five other stations from which no returns were made; at one of them a church of some fifty members.

baptized, three in Bangkok and two at Leng-kia-chu: one has died, and one has been excluded. Present number of native members, twenty-seven.

In the printing department new editions have been printed of four tracts in Chinese, making 2,930 copies, and containing 40,160 pages 12mo.; 1,336 copies of the same have been distributed. In Siamese and Peguan 2,387 books and tracts have been circulated, chiefly by Mr. Chandler. "Considerable work has been done, though mostly of a preparatory kind, towards the revision of the Chinese version of the New Testament," and some labor has been bestowed upon the compilation of a Tie Chiu vocabulary. "Some advancement has been made in the type foundry, towards the preparation of a small fount of Chinese type. About 500 characters have been cut on pica body, and a larger number on double pica condensed. Two founts of Siamese type are also in progress."

MISSION TO CHINA.

HONGKONG.—Rev. W. DEAN, Rev. T. T. DEVAN, M. D., Rev. E. C. LORD and Mrs. LORD.

Ko A-bak and five other native assistants. Three out-stations.

NINGPO.—D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D., and Mrs. MACGOWAN; two native assistants.

2 stations, and 3 out-stations; 3 preachers, of whom 1 is a physician; 1 other physician; 2 female assistants; 8 native assistants.

The death of Mrs. Devan, which occurred on the 18th of October last, was an event peculiarly afflictive, on account of her eminent qualifications for missionary service connected with the facilities which she had secured for direct access to the Chinese female population; and also as succeeding at so short an interval and in the very morning of her missionary usefulness the heavy bereavements sustained in the deaths of Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Shuck. "She was the first that ever brought the word of salvation to those of her sex at Canton;" and died at the age of twenty-eight. Dr. Devan, in accordance with previous arrangements, has since her death removed to Hong-kong; Canton station being taken in charge by the Southern Baptist Convention, who have purchased the mission premises. Mr. Dean returned to the station from the United States Oct. 17. Mr. and Mrs. Lord sailed for China Jan. 5.

During their residence at Canton, Dr. and Mrs. Devan were "in labors abundant," using every means personally and by the native assistants to diffuse the knowledge of Christ and his salvation. Preaching, conversation and distribution of tracts and books were sustained in season and out of season, at home, in the dispensary, in the temples, and in the streets and lanes of the city. "Thousands and thousands of Christian books were

distributed over that mighty city," and of the multitudes of Chinese who called for medical advice or on other business, it was the *settled rule and habit* of Dr. Devan to allow no one to depart, without careful explanation of the doctrines and claims of the Christian religion upon him, and urging him to read the Scriptures and tracts, which were also invariably given to each visitor. "By all these instrumentalities, and such as these, much religious truth is diffused, the foundations of idolatry are sapped, and the eye of faith may see the whole structure crumbling into dust at no distant day." The bible and tract *issues* during the year have amounted to (1,809,000+262,800) 2,071,800 pages, the greater part consisting of the Gospels and Acts; the funds for the same having been supplied by the American and Foreign Bible and the American Tract Societies.

At Hongkong, where the church had been left chiefly to the care of native laborers during Mr. Dean's absence, religious services were recommenced in November. From fifty to one hundred Chinese were present on the Sabbath, and from five to fifteen at the daily worship. The members of the church generally appeared well; one had died. Present number of the church, sixteen; with several applicants for baptism.

At Ningpo Dr. Macgowan, with two native assistants, has prosecuted his work with all diligence. Their labors for the most part have been concentrated at a few points within the city proper, as promising the greater efficiency; with few excursions into the adjacent country. Every Sabbath the mission chapel, which will accommodate eighty or one hundred people, is twice filled with hearers; and it is constantly open to visitors during the week. "The whole population have been made acquainted with the leading truths of Christianity. The religion of Jesus is spoken of every where, and is frequently the subject of discussion among the people." A few are applicants for baptism.

MISSION TO ASSAM.

SIBSAGAR.—REV. N. BROWN, MR. O. T. CUTTER, and their wives.* *Nidhi Levi* and *Batiram Bass*, native assistants.

NOWGONG.—REV. N. BRONSON, MRS. BRONSON.

GOWAHATTI.—REV. C. BARKER, MRS. BARKER.

3 stations; 3 preachers; 1 printer; 4 female assistants; 2 native assistants.

The annual report of this mission has not come to hand; but the communications from the several missionaries received from time to time, have abundantly indicated a zealous prosecution of their work, though against many discouragements resulting from a withholding of long-expected aid.

* Mrs. Brown is now on a visit to this country; arrived Feb. 14.

At Sibsagar worship has been conducted regularly on the Sabbath in English and Assamese, and native worship during the week. Bazar and village preaching as heretofore. The number of schools in connection with the station, as last reported, was fourteen, with an average attendance of 381, beside a Kacharese school near Sibsagar of twelve or fifteen pupils. Four native converts have been baptized. The labor at this station has rested heavily on Mr. Cutter; including for several months the editing and publication of the *Orunodoi*, or "Rising Dawn," a monthly periodical of a religious and miscellaneous character, commenced in January, 1846, and designed for circulation among the native population. Such a paper, it was thought, would exert a greater influence than tracts, if the people would subscribe for it, a condition most happily realized. The labors of Mr. Brown have been interrupted by the sickness of his family and the arrangements necessary for their removal to this country. At the last dates he was on his return to Sibsagar, to resume his duties of translation, &c. Mrs. Cutter, whose long continued ill health had made it seemingly imperative for her to return immediately to the United States, is so far convalescent as to encourage her to remain another season.

At Nowgong the most important and gratifying feature is the Orphan Institution. It has now been in operation three years, and at our last dates had twenty-one inmates. The following statement of its character and objects is given in the report from the mission for 1845.

The object of the institution is to gather orphan and destitute children from every part of Assam, and train them up under a careful Christian influence; all who manifest a good degree of ability, to receive an education that will qualify them to become competent teachers and catechists; and those who manifest less ability, to be taught, in connection with an elementary and Christian education, such trades and employments as will enable them to earn their own bread, and become useful members of society. This institution has now been in operation two years. The number of orphans supported is twenty. Three of these are Eurasian children, partly supported from other sources. A temporary building, thirty feet by fifty, has been erected, in which the native orphans remain under the constant care of a Christian teacher. An additional building, forty feet by fifty, has been made over to the establishment, designed for a boarding-hall and for the use of a matron, who is now on her way to join us. A valuable and convenient addition has been made to the mission premises, with special reference to the enlargement of the establishment, and the location of an additional missionary family. A small lot of land near the mission premises has been secured for horticultural purposes.

There is also a day school on the mission premises, with an average attendance of fifty, including the orphans; and one village school averaging thirty pupils. Another of forty pupils has been dismissed for want of funds. The number of converts at this station the last year, who have been baptized, is eight,

including seven members of the Orphan Institution and the eldest daughter of Mr. Bronson.*

The state of mission affairs at Gowahatti is of a like gratifying character. "Faint, yet pursuing," Mr. and Mrs. Barker have steadily prosecuted their labors. Preaching in the native dialect and in English, and instruction in bible class and native schools, both boys' and girls' schools, with occasional tours, have constituted their chief employments; and the labor has not been in vain. The English department received its first encouragement in the addition of two of the English residents by baptism in November, and two the following month. Three others, native and Eurasian, have also been baptized; and two received by letter. One of the native converts is the first fruits from among the Kacharees, and another a native girl from the Mussulman population. There is also an applicant for baptism belonging to Mrs. Barker's school; scoffed at, threatened, and beaten, she still persists in her purpose of serving Christ.

The whole number of additions by baptism to the three churches of the mission reported, is eighteen, and two by letter; excluded one, died one. Whole number about thirty.

The latest report of the school department at Gowahatti (for 1845) makes the number of boys' schools five, with about two hundred pupils, besides the girls' school, which contains fifteen pupils.

MISSION TO THE TELOOGOOS.

NELLORE.—*John M'Carthy, James Coy, Elisha*, native assistants.

In this country, Rev. Messrs. S. S. DAY and S. VAN HUSEN, and their wives.

1 station; 2 preachers; 2 female assistants; 3 native assistants.

Mr. Day and family arrived at New York June 2. Mr. Van Husen's health, we regret to state, is not restored. The native assistants remain in occupancy of the station, and so far as information has been received have been faithful. Our last accounts, dated in September, reported the continued maintenance of daily preaching and the frequent distribution of scriptures and tracts. The day schools, three Telooگو and one Tamil, were also in successful operation; in the English school the numbers had decreased, in consequence of the late conversion of a brahmin in a Madras school. The whole number of pupils was about 150. The boarding and girls' schools were discontinued immediately on the departure of Mr. Day.—The Telooگو country has been visited again with cholera, making extensive ravages in and about Nellore.

* A more extended notice of this cheering intelligence is given at page 204.

MISSION IN WEST AFRICA.

MISSION TO THE BASSAS.

BEXLEY.—Rev. I. CLARKE, Mrs. CLARKE; *Jacob Vonbrunn*, native assistant.

Out-stations, *Little Bassa*;—*Lewis Kong Crocker*, native assistant.

Zuzo.—Rev. J. H. CHEESEMAN, teacher.

In this country, Mrs. M. B. CROCKER.

1 station and 2 out-stations; 2 preachers; 2 female assistants; 2 native assistants.

Mrs. Crocker returned to this country in July, in consequence of repeated and severe sickness. Though detained from missionary labor, and with little prospect of resuming it in Africa, her interest in the mission is unabated, and she continues to plead for its more vigorous prosecution and enlargement.

The operations of the mission have been very materially reduced the past year, on account of the necessary absence, most of the period, of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. The health of these faithful missionaries, and especially of Mrs. Clarke, having become greatly impaired, it was indispensable to take measures for its restoration, either by their returning to the United States or making a protracted voyage along the coast. They preferred the latter, and in February took passage for British Akrah, on board the *Hollander*, Capt. Lovett, who very kindly gave them free accommodations. They returned to Bexley *via* Monrovia about the middle of November.

The affairs of Bexley station appeared to have been well conducted during the absence of the missionaries. Three of the natives had been hopefully converted and added to the church, two of them members of the mission school. Others of the native population were inquiring after the truth, and the native assistant, Mr. Vonbrunn, was greatly encouraged. He has spent most of his time as a travelling preacher in the native villages, when not otherwise occupied in the mission school, which contained forty pupils. At *Little Bassa* about forty individuals have been gathered by *Lewis Kong Crocker*, who are accustomed to keep the Sabbath and attend on the means of grace afforded them. At the out-station *Zuzo*, a school of ten pupils has been taught; Mr. Cheeseman was expecting to leave *Edina*, to occupy the station, near the close of January last.

MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

MISSION TO FRANCE.

DOUAY.—REV. E. WILLARD, Mrs. WILLARD.

LANNOY and BAISIEUX.—*Orchies, Rume and Hélesme*, out-stations. J. THIEFFRY, native preacher.

BERTRY. (Five out-stations.)—J. B. PRUVOTS, native preacher.

ATHIES, *Chery*, &c. (Five out-stations.)—F. DUJARDIN, native preacher; N. Froment, L. Lefèvre, colporteurs.

MEUX. (*La Croix St. Ouen*, and six other out-stations.)—J. B. CRÉTIN, native preacher; J. P. Lacquemont, colporteur.

CHAUNY. (Thirteen out-stations.)—V. LEPOIX, I. FOULON, native preachers; Stanislas Besin, colporteur.

7 stations and 33 out-stations; 1 preacher and 1 female assistant; 10 native preachers and assistants.

Mr. Willard and family arrived at Douay June 2, making the distance short of seventeen days from Boston. He found the native laborers anxiously awaiting his return. The mission was in good condition, so far as fidelity on the part of the native brethren could effect; yet there were embarrassments at various points which needed remedy. The fields occupied by Messrs. Thieffry and Dujardin were unproductive and unpromising. The laxity of discipline common among the *National* churches, and the too often little regard paid by them to Christian principle while endeavoring to retain their own members or draw away members of other communions, had combined with other causes to produce this result. On the contrary the brethren stationed in Picardie had had some fruit of their labors, giving additional proof that "the Catholics of France are far more promising subjects for evangelical efforts than the Protestant population."

The changes made in the distribution of laborers have corresponded with these indications. Mr. Thieffry has added to his former charge the stations of Prême, Orchies and Hélesme, and Mr. Dujardin has removed to Athies, to supply the vacancy made by the removal of Mr. Crétin to Meux. He also expected to aid Mr. Lepoix, who in the adjoining region is overborne with toil, and wholly unable to fulfil the demands upon him. The transfer of Mr. Crétin to the important post of Meux and vicinity is in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Foulboeuf. The other preachers remain as before stationed. The colporteur Mr. Lefèvre has been authorized to repair to Morte-fontaine, about seven leagues from Paris, where several converts are waiting for baptism; and Mr. Froment to Athies, &c. One colporteur has been dismissed, and Mr. Besin appointed in his stead.

The laborers have prosecuted their work with steadfast intrepidity in the midst of opposition and persecution. "The

papal priests excite the authorities against the brethren, and cause them to be brought before the magistrates and tribunals, where they are strictly forbidden to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ." There are also continual annoyances and vexations from the intermeddlings of National Protestants. At the last advices from the mission, several of the native brethren were under sentence of fines and imprisonment. Messrs. Lepoix, Foulon and Besin were tried at Laon Jan. 22, and condemned to pay a fine of 300 francs each, and conjointly with five others the costs of suit. These five were also fined from twenty-five to sixty francs each for alleged disrespect to the authorities. An appeal has been taken, with the advice of distinguished civilians, to the Royal Court at Amiens, and counsel of the highest respectability and legal ability in the kingdom, have come forward in their defence.*

The following is a summary of the results of the year:—Baptized by Mr. Thieffry at Hélesme three, by Mr. Pruvots four, by Mr. Crétin three, by Mr. Lepoix eight, including four at Chauny, and by Mr. Dujardin three;—total twenty-one. There are also about twenty candidates for baptism. Some of the churches have been diminished by death. Present number in thirteen churches, about 230.

The native laborers have organized themselves into an Association or Conference. Its first annual meeting was in September. They have also formed a society for the publication of Baptist books and tracts. "The brethren," says Mr. Willard, "have the right spirit. According to the account given by each one of them at the annual meeting, the prospect is more and more encouraging; not the prospect of liberty indeed, but the prospect of an abundant blessing from on high." And again, "We have, all things considered, a hard warfare here; but the brethren are courageous. I doubt not that any and all of them would stand firm in the day of persecution. Let these brethren be remembered before God. There are Baptists in your land who pray for missions and for persecuted converts. Let such lift up their prayer in behalf of their persecuted brethren in France;—in behalf also of a great nation, whose small Protestant population is mostly a dead letter, whose millions of Papists are passing in ignorance to the world of despair, and whose millions of infidels are rendered such, to a great extent, by the indifference and misconduct of the two former."

* The appeal was in part sustained, as we learn from a later communication, and the fine of 300 francs was reduced to fifty francs. A final appeal has now been taken to the Court of Cassation. Efficient aid has been rendered in this affair by Mr. Lutteroth, editor of the *Semeur*, and Messrs. Jule de Laborde, and de Brouard.

MISSION TO GERMANY, &c.

HAMBURG.—Rev. J. G. ONCKEN and others, including Rev. C. SCHAUFFLER.

BERLIN.—Rev. G. W. LEHMANN.

Other principal stations are *Stettin, Elbing, and Memel*, along the shores of the Baltic; and toward the south and southwest from Hamburg, *Bremen, Oldenburg, Marburg, Baden, &c.*; beside *Copenhagen* and others in Denmark on the north; making in all, fourteen stations with many out-stations, occupied by some eighteen or twenty preachers exclusive of tract and bible colporteurs.

We are again permitted to report abundant manifestations of divine favor to this rapidly growing mission. The stations of Hamburg and Berlin with their numerous out-stations have had large experience of the grace of God the past year, and the hearts and hands of our bretheren have been greatly encouraged and strengthened. At Hamburg the additions to the church in 1846, by baptism, were seventy-three, making their whole number, deducting losses by deaths and exclusions, 286. New converts have also been added to the little bands gathered at Elmshorn, Pinneberg, Wilhelmsburg and other out-stations. A like delightful progress has been made at Berlin and its associate stations. Seventy-three were baptized in the course of 1846, making their present number 233; of these, 165 are resident in Berlin, and the remaining sixty-eight in ten out-stations. The reports from other portions of this widely extended field are of the same cheering character, so far as received. Ten have been baptized at Memel, the eastern extremity of the Baltic, making their number of church members twenty-five; and six at Breslau. At Marburg twelve were added to the church on one occasion;—and at various places in the duchy of Nassau, in Baden-Baden and Baden see, &c. Twenty-three others were baptized during the same missionary excursion. Nineteen in various parts of Hessa were baptized on a previous tour. Additional members have been received at Stettin, Allenstein, &c.; and in various places, Breslau, Stettin, and in Eastphalia, Westphalia, Elsass, &c., new churches have been or are soon to be constituted. In Denmark the church at Aalborg has had accessions, and its state is prosperous. Difficulties have occurred at Copenhagen, and the missionary connexion with Mr. Mænster has been closed.

Some progress has been made in Hamburg and Berlin towards providing suitable accommodations for public religious worship. At the former place, where the worship-hall has become too strait for their crowded assemblies, a lot of ground has been purchased with a warehouse standing on it, capable of holding, with slight improvements, 600 hearers. At Berlin, also, a very favorable location has been secured, where it is hoped the church will be able to build a temporary house before the close of the current year. The funds required for these objects, in addition to contributions made by our German breth-

ren, "whose poverty abounded to the riches of their liberality," were generously supplied by British churches and individuals; Mr. Oncken having collected £450, and Mr. Lehmann nearly £1,200, in their visits to England the last year. Bible and tract operations have been carried forward with their wonted energy; 387,405 tracts have been issued, in German, Danish, Dutch and Polish; and 5,649 copies of Scriptures. Also about 5,000 copies of other works, such as *Memoir of Mrs. Judson*, *Haldane on Romans*, *Haldane's Evidences*, *Pengilly*, &c.

We regret to add to this cheerful outline of spiritual progress a darker shade. The principles of religious liberty, so clearly understood and widely enjoyed in this country, are but in the infancy of their development even in Protestant Germany. Our brethren are still subjected, at various points, to restrictions enforced by fines and imprisonment. Messrs. Lehmann and Hinrichs at Berlin, Mr. Sander at Oberlingen, Mr. Steinhoff at Marburg and elsewhere, and Mr. Oncken at Königsberg and Elbing, not to mention other and severer cases, have been made to feel, by deprivation, the value of the rights of conscience and of "freedom to worship God." "It seems," says one, "that the famous liberal principles of our State (Prussia) are making rather retrograde steps at present. But God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

Since the above outline was written, the conclusion of Mr. Oncken's report has been received, from which we make the following summary.

Gratifying intelligence has been received from many of the laborers in different parts of Germany, and applications for baptism have come from Elberfeldt, Sochst in Westphalia, and Mülhausen in Elsass. Mr. Lange has made several prosperous tours into Hanover and Waldeck, and baptized eight or ten believers. The Bremen church has greatly prospered; eight were added to it in 1846, and others the present year. The church at Ihren in E. Friesland is doing well. A church is ready to be formed at Emden. A faithful laborer is called for from Wener. About ninety have been baptized by Messrs. Sander and Steinhoff in Hanover, Brunswick, Hessa, &c. Converts have greatly multiplied in Hesse, Baden, &c. At Marburg, Hersfeldt, &c. the churches are subject to persecution. On the Weser some of the brethren have been seduced from the simplicity of the gospel; from Holland, too, accounts are discouraging, in consequence chiefly of emigration. But the church has had some accessions. The prospects of the Memel church are increasingly favorable; at Stettin also, where seven or eight have been recently received to baptism. Scriptures and tracts are extensively circulated in Prussian Poland by Mr. Ehlert. The church at Elbing, formerly in his charge, has been much blessed with new accessions. In Pomerania the churches are steadfast, and though some of the laborers at dis-

tant points have suffered for their work's sake, their work has been owned of God. The church lately formed at Breslau has prospered greatly. At Bitterfeldt only two have been baptized, but the sower sows in hope. New doors of usefulness are opening in Mecklenburg and Holstein.

In Denmark the heresy of "sinless perfection" has infected some of the churches; but the work of God continues to advance at Aalborg, where ten were added to the church in 1846 by baptism.

MISSION TO GREECE.

CORFU.—REV. A. N. ARNOLD, MRS. ARNOLD; MRS. H. E. DICKSON, teacher.

PIRÆUS.—REV. R. F. BUEL, MRS. BUEL; MISS S. E. WALDO, teacher.

2 stations; 2 preachers; 4 female assistants.

Miss Waldo having been requested by the missionaries at Piræus to remain at that station, where she had temporarily repaired in June, and having expressed her readiness to do so in consideration of her greater prospective usefulness, the Committee cordially assented, and the removal was confirmed. The result thus far approves the change. The number of pupils in immediate charge of Miss Waldo in January last was but thirteen, but the fewness was compensated in character. They were from fifteen to sixteen years of age, most of them educated and intelligent. One of them, a Hydrote lad, has manifested some religious interest. The New Testament, which he had never read before, he calls the best of his books, "because it tells about Jesus."* The other operations of this station wear an encouraging aspect. "Private interviews with individuals have been increasingly frequent and interesting, bringing to light some encouraging cases of religious inquiry. There is here and there a Nicodemus, secretly inquiring for truth, assenting to the external evidences of religion, and ready to abandon error and adhere to the truth when other men, when the nation at large, will do the same. Others again manifest more of the feelings of those Greeks who "would see Jesus." Interesting conversations are held with students from the University. "The infidelity which prevails among the young men is most lamentable, and there is scarcely any influence to counteract it except that of missionaries."—Some progress is reported in bible and tract distribution: 400 copies of the Ancient Greek New Testament, Cambridge edition, and as many of the Modern Greek by Prof. Bambas, together with 100 and upwards of the Old Testament Modern Greek, and parts of the same, have been

* A later communication speaks of an increase of members and religious interest in Miss W.'s classes, including also the bible class and Sabbath school.

put in circulation since the spring of 1844, the expense being defrayed by the American and Foreign Bible Society. A revised edition of the New Testament is also in course of preparation, at the charge of the same Society. At the last dates, Feb. 1, Mr. Buel was employed part of his time in preparing with another the writings of Luke. Other valuable works are also in preparation, or waiting for the press.

At Corfu Mr. Arnold conducts stated religious services both in English and Greek. The Greek exercise assumed this character in October last. The number present the first Sabbath was twenty-two, of whom sixteen were Greeks; and at the last, sixteen, including ten adult Greeks. Mr. A. has also a Greek bible class, attended however by few. The average attendance on the Sabbath English service has exceeded sixty; and at the Friday prayer-meeting about twenty are ordinarily present. Opportunities are improved for the distribution of gospels and other books at Sokraky, Zante, and elsewhere, in schools and to individuals. The Corfu mission school has undergone some change. About the close of September the Jewish department was discontinued, a school for Jewesses having been opened, agreeably to a previous understanding, under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland. About twenty Jewesses left by this arrangement; but their places were soon supplied by an equal number of Greek pupils, making the full number of sixty. The school is now prosperous under the care of Mrs. Dickson; Miss Waldo's place is in part supplied by a Greek assistant, and Mr. Arnold gives instruction an hour or two daily to some of the higher classes. Mr. A. has also instituted a bible exercise, which is attended by six or eight of the pupils.

The last accounts from this mission are to Feb. 10, in a letter from Mr. Arnold, from which we extract the following:—

On the whole, perhaps I may say, that the last three months furnish us some new reasons to "thank God and take courage." The Greek preaching has now become an *established* service, and though very little seems to have been accomplished, I have at least been permitted to go on undisturbed these few months. The Mission School is in a more prosperous condition than it has ever been before, and is more and more approaching what we have long wished to see it. The late news from Zante is not without interest, and may at least justify some *moderate* hopes. The struggle with which a large part of Europe and America is more or less agitated,—the struggle for the supremacy between the ancient traditions of men, and the more ancient commandments of God,—is to come in this island of the sea also; and our mission must feel it, in both its departments, perhaps *first* in the English department. In some respects, I hope not to be taken by surprise, nor found altogether unprepared, when it comes; but the *human* powers, in this struggle, must needs be the *weakest* on the side of truth, in order that it may be manifest to all that God's strength gains the victory. And perhaps this end may require that the cause of truth should be brought into such straits, that all other hope, but simple unproped hope in God, shall be utterly taken away. Groaning humanity pleads for the hastening of this decisive conflict, and we would not wickedly wish it retarded, in order that

the labors, the sacrifices and the sufferings which it must bring might fall on the succeeding generations rather than on us. Br. Oncken is situated in the midst of this battle field, so far as Europe is concerned. When I read his journals, I am reproved, encouraged, and I hope in some measure quickened; and I have sometimes felt, while reading the accounts in the Magazines last sent me, that I *must* see him and say to him, "the bowels of the saints are refreshed by thee, brother."

MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

MISSION TO THE OJIBWAS.

SAULT DE STE. MARIE.—Rev. A. BINGHAM, Mrs. BINGHAM.

TIKVAMINA.—Rev. J. D. CAMERON. *Shigud*, native assistant.

MICHIPICOTON.—

1 station and 2 out-stations; 2 preachers and teachers; 1 female assistant; 1 native assistant.

The Ojibwa Mission has had its largest prosperity the past year in connexion with the station at Tikvamina. On one occasion Mr. Bingham received to church fellowship four recent converts of that neighborhood, two of them daughters of the native assistant. The whole number received during the year by baptism is five, and by letter one; one has been excluded. Present number of church members thirty-two. No report has been received from the church at Michipicoton. The school at St. Mary's has been reduced in consequence of the establishment of two other schools in the village. Average number of day pupils about thirty, and of the boarding scholars eleven. Three have left, of whom two were pious. The school was taught part of the year by an assistant, Mr. A. Harmon.

Of the Indians at Tikvamina Mr. Bingham speaks with encouragement. There is a manifest advance in civilization from year to year. "Farmers are not more industrious in harvest time" than *they* have become. The dairy is not unknown among them. The assistant's wife has had her milk pans and milk, and churned her own butter. Temperance principles and practices have made evident progress.

The mission needs and merits a more generous support. A section or two of land ought to be obtained from Government for the settlement at Tiquamina Bay; and the station at St. Mary's should be removed to some other locality, or greatly strengthened.

OTTAWAS IN MICHIGAN.

RICHLAND.—Rev. L. SLATER, Mrs. SLATER.

The project of removing Richland colony to the Indian Territory, which was agitated at the date of our last report, has

had the very desirable effect of promoting temperance and industry among the settlers. Scarcely a case of intoxication has been known since that time. There has been also a gratifying increase of regard to education. Books prepared on the "new method" of writing, have been furnished by Mr. Meeker of the Western Ottawa station, and old and young have commenced the study of letters with great enthusiasm. Religious concerns have commanded more interest than formerly. The station was visited in June by Mr. Meeker, and subsequently by the Treasurer of the Union. From all the information received, the settlement appears to be well-conditioned, and the labors of the missionary and his companion to be worthy of the hearty confidence and support of their Christian brethren. Number of church members last reported, twenty-five.

TONAWANDAS AND TUSCARORAS IN NEW YORK.

TONAWANDA.—REV. A. WARREN, MRS. WARREN.

According to the report of the Committee to whom the immediate care of this station is entrusted, the missionary continues to preach on the Sabbath as heretofore, and to superintend the general interests of the mission and farm during the week. Two have been added to the church by letter, and three have been excluded. Present number of the members thirty-nine. It is proposed to establish two distinct schools shortly, if the Indians remain on the Reservation. The Tuscarora branch have emigrated to the Indian Territory, and are now located in the immediate neighborhood of Shawanoe, under the care of Rev. James Cusick.

SHAWANOE MISSION.

SHAWANOE.—REV. F. BARKER, MRS. BARKER.

STOCKBRIDGE.—REV. J. G. PRATT, MRS. PRATT.

DELAWARE.—REV. I. D. BLANCHARD, MRS. BLANCHARD; Miss S. CASE, teacher. Charles Johnnycake, native assistant.

OTTAWA.—REV. J. MEEKER, MRS. MEEKER; Miss E. S. MORSE,* teacher. Shawbundy, native assistant. J. T. JONES, native assistant; Mrs. J. K. JONES.

The late Putawatomie out-station is discontinued, the tribe being about to remove to a location on the Kansas river, some 100 miles distant; and the services of the Putawatomie assistant are temporarily suspended. Mr. J. however embraces many opportunities for doing good; and five Putawatomie and Ottawa orphan children are taught by Mrs. J., whom "they have taken into their family to bring up as their own."

4 stations; 4 preachers, 1 a printer; 7 female assistants; 3 native assistants.

The several stations composing the Shawanoe Mission have enjoyed a good degree of prosperity the past year. Sickness has prevailed to a less extent than in former years; the church-

* Now on her way to the mission.

es have been enlarged; the schools have been well sustained, especially in view of the limited means at the disposal of the mission; and the general aspect of things is that of growth and stability. Two meeting-houses have been built. The one at Ottawa is of hewed logs, forty feet by twenty-five, and is floored and shingled, and provided with twenty-six seats or slips and a pulpit; the whole is to be finished at a cost of about \$500. The other is at Delaware on the new location, and was completed in December. It is a framed house, thirty-six feet by twenty-six, with twelve feet posts, and arched, ceiled, floored and painted; and is capable of seating 300 persons. Cost about \$450 including \$161,50 contributed in labor, &c., by the Delawares, and \$74,55 by the missionary.

Churches.—The churches are reported as follows:—

Churches.	Bap.*	Exper.	Res.	Exclud.	Died.	Pres. No.
Shawanoë,	3	1	1	2		22
Stockbridge,	15			2	1	22
Delaware,	9			1		36
Ottawa,	29†		2	6	9	65
Totals,	56	1	3	11	10	145

The pastors give the following statements of the condition of the churches at the last dates. Mr. Meeker writes Dec. 31 from Ottawa, "Our meetings continue to be interesting. We seldom have one where the tear of joy or of penitence is not seen to fall; and in many of them, especially our prayer meetings, tears drop from almost every eye." Says Mr. Pratt Jan. 20, "Those baptized during the year (at Stockbridge) are mostly from the younger portion of the community. There are several others in a most interesting state of mind, and some of them have already spoken of a desire to unite with the people of God." Mr. Barker writes Jan. 8, "We have at present much reason to be encouraged. Though we have received but three members by baptism since our last report, we are permitted to rejoice over the hopeful conversion of several others, who in the breaking up of the cold weather may follow their Lord in baptism. At no one time before has there been so manifest a yielding of native opposition to our cause. One of the chiefs, who four years ago was led by some extraneous influence to make an effort to expel us from the country, has within a few weeks opened his doors for religious meetings and invited our brethren to attend them. He is about erecting an additional cabin upon his premises for the accommodation of the meeting, and seems desirous of spreading the interest to other places not as yet opened to the glad news of salvation." And says Mr. Blanchard writing from Delaware March 3, "I have never seen the time that I could reflect upon the condition of the church with

* Three others received for baptism.

† Twenty-three Ottawas and six Putawatomies.

so much satisfaction to myself as at present. A devotion is apparent that I have never before witnessed among Indian converts. Their personal attachment to the cause seems to have been much increased by the efforts they have been called to put forth in building our "worship house." Indeed the maxim seems to hold good in religion,—'That which has required *sacrifice* will be valued.'

Schools.—The Shawanoe boarding-school has numbered sixteen—nine boys and seven girls,—between the ages of six and fourteen years. Beside the ordinary school studies, the boys labor on the farm and have performed most of the work required in cultivating twenty acres of corn; the girls are taught domestic work. The Stockbridge day school has had seventeen pupils in regular attendance, besides others occasionally. The boarding-school at Delaware contains twenty Delaware children. No school in form has been taught at Ottawa, some twelve or twenty children having usually attended these several years at the manual labor schools among the Methodists, Friends, and Baptists at Shawanoe; where also they have enjoyed peculiar facilities for acquiring a knowledge of English. The proposal to open a school at Ottawa is nevertheless received with much satisfaction. "Quite a number of the native brethren are anxious to have one. They are willing to board and clothe their children, and having heard that a teacher is about to be sent, would be disappointed were she not to come." She will teach in one end of the new meeting-house, which is furnished with a moveable partition for the purpose, and is only about 200 yards from Mr. Meeker's dwelling house.

Printing department.—The press was removed to Stockbridge about a year ago; since which Mr. Pratt has printed the gospel by John in Shawanoe and a new edition of part of the Shawanoe hymn book; also a book of hymns in Delaware and Ojibwa for the Methodist Mission. He has now in preparation a book in English for the Stockbridges, in connection with a "Declaration of Faith" as prepared by the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention.

Labors of the Missionaries.—It is evident from even a cursory review of the doings of the missionaries among the Indians, that they task to the full extent and beyond, their several ability to accomplish the work which has been committed to them. In this respect they are one with their brethren in eastern lands, and are equally entitled to the sympathy of the churches and a continual remembrance in their prayers. They have also, in consideration of their circumstances, a fair proportion of success to gladden their work; and we may add, are equally sure, if they abide faithful, of a glorious recompense of reward.

MISSION TO THE CHEROKEES.

CHEROKEE.—Rev. E. JONES, Rev. W. P. UPHAM, teacher; Mr. H. UPHAM, printer; and their wives.

FLINT.—*Lewis Downing*, native preacher. 3 out-stations.

TAQUOHEE.—*Tanenole*, native preacher.

DSYOHEE.—*Dsulaskie*, native preacher.

DELAWARE.—*John Wickliffe, Oganaya*, native preachers. 2 out-stations.

5 stations and 5 out-stations; 2 preachers, 1 a teacher; 1 printer; 3 female assistants; 5 native preachers.

Miss E. S. Morse, recently of this mission, has been transferred to Ottawa station of the Shawanoe Mission. Miss S. H. Hibbard is now resident in the States. The occasion of their removal from the Cherokee country, as intimated in our last report, was the increased number of the Cherokee national schools, rendering the employment of female missionary teachers unnecessary. The health of Miss Hibbard, which had been impaired, the Committee have been happy to learn is fully restored. The removal of Mr. W. P. Upham from Taquohee to Cherokee has resulted partly from the superior importance of the school department at the latter place, as respects both the number and character of the pupils, and partly from the facilities thereby secured to Mr. Upham in preaching to Cherokees. At Taquohee his labors as a preacher had for months been almost nominal for want of an interpreter. At Cherokee he will also take the pastoral charge of a church about to be constituted there, and will have frequent opportunities for forming acquaintance with the native preachers and others who resort thither, and for imparting to them counsel and instruction. His residence at Taquohee the past three years has been acceptable and profitable to the people, and his departure appears to have been to them an occasion of deep regret.*

In regard to the success of evangelical efforts among the people, we have less to report than in some preceding years, owing in part to the agitated state of society during the last twelve or eighteen months. Many of the religious meetings however have been well attended, and a few have been added to the churches by baptism. The number of additions in the months from April to December inclusively, is reported fourteen; and there are others, at all the places of stated preaching, who give serious attention to the word. In several neighborhoods houses for religious worship have been lately built; one at Verdigris, twenty feet by twenty-three; Grand River one, twenty-six by twenty-two; and one at Chöi Stöi, on Spring Creek, about twenty feet square; making in all about ten log buildings for the accommodation of worshippers.

* It should be noted however that the population of that neighborhood had greatly decreased in consequence of the late civil disturbances, and the national school was liable to be discontinued at any time, the number of pupils being less than twenty-five.

The translation of the New Testament into Cherokee is completed, together with the book of Genesis. The 1st and 2d Thessalonians, Titus and Philemon were about to be put to press, 5000 copies in tract form, and 5000 for the New Testament edition. Twelve numbers of the Messenger have been printed, and about 200 copies bound for sale and distribution.

RECAPITULATION.

The whole number of missions sustained by the Union, is 16, with 50 stations and more than 93 out-stations, under the care of 99 missionaries and assistants and 144 native helpers. 45 of the missionaries are preachers. The number of churches reported, is 108. 1,783 have been added to the churches the past year on profession of faith; and the whole number of members is about 10,000. The number of schools is 59, and of pupils from 1,500 to 1,600. The particulars are given in the following table.

Table of Missions, Stations, &c.

Missions.	Stations.	Out-stations.	Preachers.	Preachers and teachers.	Printers.	Fem. assistants.	Vol. missionaries and assistants.	Native preachers and assistants.	Churches.	Baptized.	Present number.	Theol. School.	Boarding and day schools.	Pupils.	Day schools.	Pupils.
<i>Asiatic.</i>																
Maulmain, ^a	2	21	8	4	1	14	27	36	24	1400	4900	2	3	174 ^b	6	467 ^b
Tavoy,	2	18	3	2 ^c		4	9	26	14	21 ^d	600?	1	2	60	5 ^e	50 ^e
Arracan,	3	8	2				2	27?	8 ^b	5 ^d	700?		1	39	1	12
Siam,	1	1	3		1 ^f	3	7	3	1	5	23					
China,	2	3	3		1 ^g	2	6	3	1		17?					
Assam,	3		3		1	4	6	2	3	18	30?		1	21	22?	700?
Teloogoo,	1		2			2	4	3						5		150
In Asia,	14	51	24	6	4	29	63	105	51	1449	6175	3	7	294	39	1379
<i>West African.</i>																
Bassa,	1	2	2			2	4	2	1	3	20?		1	20?	1	12?
<i>European.</i>																
France,	7	33	1			1	2	10	13	21	230					
Germany,	14	?						18	30?	235 ^d	2000?					
Greece,	2		2			4	6								2	75
In Europe,	23	33	3			5	8	28	43	256	2230				2	75
<i>North American.</i>																
Ojibwa,	1	2		2		1	3	1	2	5	55?		1	40		
Ottawa in Mich.	1			1		1	2		1		25				1	20
Tonawanda,	1		1			1	2		1		39					
Shawanoë,	4		4 ^c			7	11	3	4	56	145		2	36	1	17
Cherokee,	5	5	1	1	1	3	6	5	5?	14	1000?			1	1	25?
In N. America,	12	7	6	4	1	13	24	9	13	75	1264		3	76	3	62
Totals,	50	93	35 ^h	10	5	49	99 ^h	144	108	1783	9689	3	11	390	45	1528

^a Including Rangoon and Bassein churches. ^b Report of 1945. ^c One a printer. ^d Reported. ^e Returns incomplete. ^f Type cutter. ^g Physician. ^h Besides 2 preachers under appointment.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Expenditures of the Union for the year ending March 31, 1847.

MISSIONS IN ASIA.

MAULMAIN MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	\$22,955 28	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Harris,	548 04	
do. of Mrs. Judson,	200 00	
do. of Miss Lillybridge,	209 69	
Passage of Dr. and Mrs. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Miss Lillybridge from Boston to Maulmain,	1,469 73	
Passage of Mr. Osgood and family from Maulmain to New York, in part,	457 65	
	25,840 39	

TAVOY MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	4,687 99
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MERGUI MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	1,477 94
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ARRACAN MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	2,309 11	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher,	632 24	
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher from Boston to Maul- main,	575 89	
	3,517 24	

SIAM MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	2,985 22	
Balance of outfit of Mr. and Mrs. Jencks,	350 00	
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Jencks from New York to Hongkong,	504 67	
	3,839 89	

CHINA MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	4,219 76	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Lord,	544 03	
do. do. of Mr. Johnson, in part,	100 00	
Passage of Mr. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Lord and Ko Abâk from New York to Hongkong,	992 00	
	5,855 79	

Carried forward,	\$45,219 24
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Brought forward, \$45,219 24

ASSAM MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,	5,461 44	
Passage of Mrs. Brown and children from St. Helena to New York,	300 00	
		<u>5,761 44</u>

TELOOGOO MISSION.

Remittances and drafts,		1,216 50
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MISSION TO WEST AFRICA.

BASSA MISSION.

Drafts and purchases,		3,011,89
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EUROPEAN MISSIONS.

MISSION TO GREECE.

Remittances, drafts and purchases,		3,725 36
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MISSION TO FRANCE.

Remittances and payments,		3,370 09
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GERMAN MISSION.

Remittances and drafts,		3,343 00
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INDIAN MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

CHEROKEE MISSION.

Drafts and purchases,	3,560 34	
Allowance to Rev. E. Jones, for sundry expenditures,	1,867 06	
		<u>5,427 40</u>

SHAWANOE MISSION.

Drafts and purchases,	4,157 52	
Less this amount received from U. S. Government,	1,950 00	
		<u>2,207 52</u>

MISSION TO THE OJIBWAS.

Drafts,	1,800 00	
Less this amount received from U. S. Government,	1,700 00	
		<u>100 00</u>

MISSION TO THE OTTAWAS IN MICHIGAN.

Drafts and purchases,	351 77	
Less this amount received from U. S. Government,	350 00	
		<u>1 77</u>

Carried forward, \$73,384 21

Brought forward, \$73,384 21

AGENCIES.

Salary of Rev. J. Stevens 1 year,	800 00
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	162 28
Salary of Rev. A. Jones 8 months,	400 00
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	3 84
Salary of Rev. A. Bennett 1 year,	600 00
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	132 30
Salary of Rev. J. Wilson 4 months,	200 00
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	39 87
Salary of Rev. H. T. Love 3½ months,	175 00
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	44 34
Salary of Rev. O. Tracy 4 months and 28 days,	246 66
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	47 90
Salary of Rev. G. S. Webb 1 month,	66 67
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	6 50
do. do. of temporary agents,	30 49
do. do. of Rev. E. Bright, Jr.,	143 58
	<hr/>
	3,099 43

PUBLICATIONS.

10,000 copies of Rev. N. Brown's address,	23 50
1,000 do. of Dr. Williams's Report on the Mortality of Missionaries,	10 00
500 copies of Constitution of the Union,	5 50
750 do. of Annual Report,	58 75
500 do. of Abstract of Annual Report,	4 00
Extra paper and work on Magazine for July, 1846,	292 95
Order of Services on the sailing of Dr. Judson and company,	6 50
150 copies of Magazine for Jan., 1846, distributed at Brooklyn,	6 24
1478 copies of Magazine, for gratuitous distribution,	739 00
500 blank notices of Executive Committee's meetings,	3 50
Lithograph Circular of the Assistant Secretary,	9 00
	<hr/>
	1,158 94

SECRETARIES' DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Rev. S. Peck for the year ending March 31, 1847, \$1200; less \$450 received from the fund created for this purpose,	750 00
Salary of Rev. E. Bright, Jr., 8½ months, \$708 33; less \$300 received from fund as above,	408 33
Clerk hire,	319 17
	<hr/>
	1,477 50

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary of the Treasurer for the year ending March 31, 1847, \$1200; less \$450 received from the fund created for this purpose,	750 00
Clerk hire,	325 00
	<hr/>
	1,075 00

Carried forward, \$80,195 08

Brought forward, \$80,195 08

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Rent of rooms,	330 00	
Blank books and stationery,	73 16	
Furniture, fuel, gas light and periodicals,	57 09	
Postage of letters, papers and pamphlets,	476 40	
Wrapping-paper, packing-boxes, nails, &c.,	62 94	
Freight, wharfage, cartage and insurance,	972 64	
Reprinting of Magazine lost in steamer Atlantic,	20 00	
24 copies of "Missionary Enterprise," presented to the several missionary stations,	16 08	
Sundry expenses attending the sailing of missionaries,	29 00	
Legal counsel and services in obtaining Charter of the Union, &c.,	140 50	
Books for the library,	43 78	
Balance due to George D. Boardman,	50 00	
Interest on money borrowed,	778 37	
Base coin, counterfeit notes, discount on bank notes, drafts, &c.,	113 60	
Services of purchaser, packer and forwarding agent,	600 00	
Messenger, porter, &c.,	148 31	
Travelling expenses of members of the Board and Execu- tive Committee in attending Conventions, Associations, &c.,	61 50	
do. do. of Corresponding Secretary do. do.,	77 15	
Hannah Harpham's annuity,	50 00	
Sundry incidental expenses,	44 11	
		4,144 63
Total expenditures of the Union,		\$84,339 71
Balance for which the Convention was in debt April 1, 1846,		34,835 09
		\$119,174 80

Receipts of the Union during the year ending March 31, 1847.

Donations as acknowledged in the Missionary Magazine,	\$80,136 16	
Legacies " " " "	4,873 08	
		85,009 24
Received from the Magazine,		478 00
		\$85,487 24
Balance for which the Union is in debt April 1, 1847,		33,687 56
		\$119,174 80

PERMANENT FUND.

This fund amounts, as last year, to 20,000 00

FUND FOR OFFICERS.

Balance on hand April 1, 1846,	20 00	
Received during the year for interest on Permanent Fund,	1,200 00	
	<hr/>	1,220 00
Paid balance of salaries of Secretaries and Treasurer,		1,200 00
		<hr/>
Balance on hand April 1, 1847,		20 00

E. E.

RICHARD E. EDDY, *Treasurer.**Missionary Rooms, Boston, April 1, 1847.*

The undersigned having examined the foregoing account, hereby certify that they find it correctly cast and properly vouched, showing the receipts during the past year to have been, in donations and legacies, *eighty-five thousand and nine dollars and twenty-four cents*; profits of Magazine four hundred seventy-eight dollars, making, in all, eighty-five thousand four hundred eighty-seven dollars and twenty-four cents received; and the disbursements during the same period, for the support of the various missions, &c., in cash and drafts not yet come to maturity, as exhibited by the Treasurer's Account, to have been *eighty-four thousand three hundred thirty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents*; leaving a balance against the Treasury on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, of *thirty-three thousand six hundred eighty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents*.

CHARLES D. GOULD, }
 JOSHUA LORING, } *Auditing Committee.*

Boston, April 22, 1847.

APPENDIX.

(A.) Board of Managers for 1847—8.

CLASS I.

Ministers.

Adam Wilson, Portland, Me.
 Ebenezer E. Cummings, Concord, N. H.
 Irah Chase, Boston, Ms.
 Joseph W. Parker, Cambridgeport, Ms.
 James N. Granger, Providence, R. I.
 Robert Turnbull, Hartford, Ct.
 Spencer H. Cone, New York.
 James L. Hodge, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jirah D. Cole, Whitestown, N. Y.
 John Smitzer, Elbridge, N. Y.
 Simeon J. Drake, Plainfield, N. J.
 George B. Ide, Philadelphia, Pa.
 William Shadrach, Lewisburgh, Pa.

Edmund Turney, Granville, O.
 George C. Chandler, Franklin, Ia.
 Oliver C. Coinstock, Coldwater, Mich.

Laymen.

Peter W. Dean, Grafton, Vt.
 Richard Fletcher, Boston, Ms.
 Gardner Colby, "
 Alexander M. Beebee, Utica, N. Y.
 Friend Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.
 Isaac Newton, New York.
 Peter P. Runyon, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Thomas Wattson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 William W. Keen, "

CLASS II.

Ministers.

D. Newton Sheldon, Waterville, Me.
 Elijah Hutchinson, Windsor, Vt.
 Ebenezer Nelson, Middleboro', Ms.
 Lemuel Porter, Lowell, Ms.
 Thorndike C. Jameson, Providence, R. I.
 Dwight Ives, Suffield, Ct.
 Elisha Tucker, New York.
 Bartholomew T. Welch, Albany, N. Y.
 Pharellus Church, Rochester, N. Y.
 Edmund W. Dickinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Edward Bright, Jr., Boston, Ms.
 Joseph H. Kennard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 George I. Miles, "

John Stevens, Cincinnati, O.
 Alvin Bailey, Jacksonville, Ill.
 Marvin Allen, Adrian, Mich.

Laymen.

Isaac Davis, Worcester, Ms.
 Jefferson Borden, Fall River, Ms.
 Michael Shepard, Salem, Ms.
 Oren Sage, Rochester, N. Y.
 William Colgate, New York.
 John R. Ludlow, "
 Samuel Smith, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Varnum J. Bates, Providence, R. I.
 Samuel Trevor, Cincinnati, O.

CLASS III.

Ministers.

Amariah Kalloch, Augusta, Me.
 Dura D. Pratt, Nashua, N. H.
 Thomas F. Caldicott, Roxbury, Ms.
 Greenleaf S. Webb, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.
 Alfred Bennett, Homer, N. Y.
 Jonas G. Warren, Chicopee, Ms.
 William R. Williams, New York.
 Nathaniel Kendrick, Hamilton, N. Y.
 Charles G. Sommers, New York.
 Levi Tucker, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Morgan J. Rhees, Wilmington, Del.
 Abraham D. Gillette, Philadelphia, Pa.

Elias L. Magoon, Cincinnati, O.
 Ezra D. Owen, Indianapolis, Ia.
 John M. Peck, Rock Spring, Ill.

Laymen.

James H. Duncan, Haverhill, Ms.
 Jonathan Bacheller, Lynn, Ms.
 Albert Day, Hartford, Ct.
 John H. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 David A. Bokee,* "
 William H. Munn, New York.
 Timothy Gilbert, Boston, Ms.
 William Bucknell, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Henry Marchant, Providence, R. I.

* Misprinted *Baker* at page 222.

Life Members of the Union.

(By the payment of One Hundred Dollars.)

- Anderson George W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ayres Oliver, Boston, Ms.
 Arnold Rev A. N., Corfu, Greece.
 Auner Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Anderson Rev T. D., Salem, Ms.
 Allen Rev L. B., Thomaston, Me.
 Arnold Mrs Frances R., Providence, R. I.
 Adams Rev Paul S., South Reading, Ms.
 Allen Rev Marvin, Adrian, Mich.
 Allen Rev Ira M., New York city.
 Abbott Rev E. L., Sandoway, Arracan.
 Adams George, New York city.
 Arrison Mathew, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Arrison Mrs Mathew, "
 Andrews William, Providence, R. I.
 Amory Peter B., New York city.
 Allen Ethan, Norwich, Ct.
 Allen Mrs Sarah E., "
 Adams Nathaniel, Roxbury, Ms.
 Allers Amos, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Adams Rev Seymour W., Cleveland, O.
 Aldrich Rev J., Framingham, Ms.
 Burrows Rev J., Lansing, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Barnhurst Joseph, "
 Brown Rev Nathan, Sibsagor, Assam.
 Benedict Stephen G., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Briggs George N., Pittsfield, Ms.
 Bruce John M., New York city.
 Bryant Southworth, Chelsea, Ms.
 Benedict Rev David, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Bellows Dr Albert J., Charlestown, Ms.
 Bleecker Garret N., New York city.
 Benedict Rev George, "
 Buckuell William, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Blain Mrs Amey Ann, Charlestown, Ms.
 Brandt Rev Thomas, Westport, N. Y.
 Barbour Harriet L., Hartford, Ct.
 Bolles James G., Hartford, Ct.
 Bolles Orra A., "
 Bennett Rev Alfred, Homer, N. Y.
 Brown Rev Philip P., Fabius, N. Y.
 Basset Z. D., Hyannis, Ms.
 Bruce John M., Jr., New York city.
 Beecher Rev L. F., Portland, Me.
 Bevan Rev Isaac, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Bates Varnum J., Providence, R. I.
 Bump Nathaniel, "
 Bradiord Rev S. S., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Brooks Kendall, Sen., Roxbury, Ms.
 Bronson Rev Miles, Nowgong, Assam.
 Benedict Dea Stephen, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Brayton Rev Durlin L., Mergui, Burnah.
 Brooks Rev Kendall, Jr., Eastport, Me.
 Babcock Rufus, D. D., New Bedford, Ms.
 Baldwin Mrs M. D., Boston, Ms.
 Bright Rev Edward, Jr., Boston, Ms.
 Booth Mrs Maria, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Butler James H., Providence, R. I.
 Booth Rev John, Clinton, Mich.
 Bokee D. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Balen Peter, New York city.
 Banvard Rev Joseph, Boston, Ms.
 Briton Rev Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brown Lewis J., "
 Bliss Rev G. R., New Brunswick, N. J.
 Barrell David, Fredonia, N. Y.
 Butcher Washington, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Barker Rev E. P., "
 Barker Jacob S., New York city.
 Bradley Mrs, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bacon Rev C. L., ———
 Borden Jefferson, Fall River, Ms.
 Borden Cook, "
 Beebee Alexander M., Utica, N. Y.
 Bacon Joel S., D. D., Washington, D. C.
 Bennett Miss Elsinia, Homer, N. Y.
 Bradley Rev J. E., Lewisburg, Pa.
 Berry Z. E., Worcester, Ms.
 Ballard Rev Joseph, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Boardman George D., Worcester, Ms.
 Beebee George W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Blood Sylvester, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
 Boulden Mrs Susan, Wilmington, Del.
 Boyd Rev J., Keenebunkville, Me.
 Battey William E., Fall River, Ms.
 Boomer William, "
 Breed Rev Joseph B., Pine Plains, N. Y.
 Bosworth Rev G. W., Boston, Ms.
 Barker Rev Cyrus, Gowahatti, Assam.
 Brown Robert, Norwich, Ct.
 Barker Simeon, Providence, R. I.
 Banvard Mrs Martha, Boston, Ms.
 Bennett Rev Cephas, Tavoy, Burnah.
 Brainerd Samuel, Haverhill, Ms.
 Bentley Rev Wm., Weathersfield, Ct.
 Boswell Rev James A., ———, N. H.
 Barrows Rev Allen, Calais, Me.
 Brown Hugh H., Providence, R. I.
 Bailey Rev Silas, Granville, O.
 Brierly Rev Benjamin, Salem, Ms.
 Brown Josiah, Haverhill, Ms.
 Buel Rev Rufus F., Piraeus, Greece.
 Bruce Mrs John M., New York city.
 Browe Rev Edwin S., New Brunswick, N. J.
 Babcock Charles, New Hartford, N. Y.
 Berry Jonathan, Cincinnati, O.
 Bevan J., "
 Bailey Rev Alvin, Jacksonville, Ill.
 Bryant Rev D., Cincinnati, O.
 Bernard Rev D., Akron, O.
 Brown Rev E. T., Mt. Vernon, O.
 Barney Mrs E. E., Dayton, O.
 Bond Rev E. P., Lawrenceburg, Ia.
 Cone Spencer H., D. D., New York city.
 Cone Sally Wallace, New York city.
 Cummings John, Woburn, Ms.
 Corey Elijah, Brookline, Ms.
 Child Rev Wm. C., Charlestown, Ms.
 Cooper William, New York city.
 Colgate Mrs Jane, "
 Caldwell Mrs Elizabeth, "
 Crane William, Baltimore, Md.
 Creswell S. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Crozer John P., Marcus Hook, Pa.
 Church Rev Pharellus, Rochester, N. Y.
 Chaffin A. W., Boston, Ms.
 Childs Mrs Mary W., Hartford, Ct.
 Cowan James, New York city.
 Crumb Caleb, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Clarke Rev Wm., Cazenovia, N. Y.
 Card Rev Wm. H., Essex, Ct.
 Copeland Mrs Susan D., Dexter, Me.
 Collett Wm. R., Lebanon, O.
 Colver Rev Charles K., Watertown, Ms.
 Courtney Mrs Hannah, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Copeland Calvin, Dexter, Me.

- Chissam Rev S., Nobleboro', Me.
 Caswell Alexis, D. D., Providence, R. I.
 Carleton Rev George J., West Cambridge, Ms.
 Carleton Mrs Jane, "
 Carleton George R., "
 Caldicott Rev T. F., Roxbury, Ms.
 Cummings George, Cambridge, Ms.
 Cook J. W., "
 Chase Irah, D. D., Boston, Ms.
 Cutter O. T., Sibsagor, Assam.
 Coolidge David, Brookline, Ms.
 Cummings Rev Ebenezer E., Concord, N. H.
 Cookson Rev John, Malden, Ms.
 Clarke Rev Minor G., Springfield, Ms.
 Childs Rev T. P., Henria, Green Co., O.
 Carpenter Rev Mark, New London, N. H.
 Cotton J. H., Windsor, Vt.
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 Warne Rev Joseph A., "
 Wilson Rev Adam, Portland, Me.
 Walden Rev J. H., Cleveland, O.
 Whitman Mrs Emily, Hartford, Ct.
 Whiting Samuel M., "
 White Daniel, Charlestown, Ms.
 White Roxana, "
 White Samuel K., "
 White Daniel F., "
 White Josiah J., "
 Williams Rev Benjamin S., —, N. Y.
 Work Rev Perley, East Lansing, N. Y.
 Woodin Rev Peter, Oswego, N. Y.
 Wood Ephraim, Camden, Me.
 Wayland Francis, D. D., Providence, R. I.
 Wayland Mrs H. S. H., "
 Woods Alva, D. D., "
 Ward Andrew, Salem, Ms.
 Walker Samuel, Roxbury, Ms.
 Welch Rev James E., Burlington, N. J.
 Wooster Rev Henry, Deep River, Ct.
 Winter Rev Thomas, Roxbury, Pa.
 Washburn Henry S., Worcester, Ms.
 Williams John M. S., "
 Ward Israel, Jr., Salem, Ms.
 Wildman Rev Nathan, Lebanon, Ct.
 Wilson Rev Wm. V., Key Port, N. J.
 Wade Rev Jonathan, Tavoy, Burmah.
 Weaver Rev Charles S., Voluntown, Ct.
 White Rev Samuel, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Wright Rev Lyman, Fayetteville, N. Y.
 Welch B. T., D. D., Albany, N. Y.
 Welch Mary A., "
 Wilder J. N., "
 Wilder Delia, "
 Wilkins Rev Stephen, "
 Wheeler Nelson, Worcester, Ms.
 Wood Daniel, Lebanon, Me.
 Wescott Rev Isaac, Stillwater, N. Y.
 Watrous Rev A. D., —, Ct.
 Willmarth Rev I. M., Grafton, Vt.
 Wayland Rev F., Sen., Saratoga, N. Y.
 Woodward Calvin, Taunton, Ms.
 Woodward Rev Jonas, Penfield, Mo. Co., N. Y.
 Wiggin Rev John W., Benton, N. Y.
 West John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Williams Rev Nathaniel W., Saco, Me.
 Williams Rev N. M., "
 Washburn Rev Job, Thomaston, Me.
 Walden Mrs Clarissa L., Troy, N. Y.
 Wilson D. M., Newark, N. J.
 Walker Rev John, Barre, Ms.
 Warren Charles, Worcester, Ms.
 Weston Henry G., Peoria, Ill.
 Wood Rev N. N., Zanesville, O.
 Williams Rev S., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Wetherby Rev Jeremiah, —, O.
 Williams Rev A., Ashtabula, O.
 Yeomans Henry P., Providence, R. I.
 Young Edwin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Zebley John T., Wilmington, Del.

DONATIONS

Received in May, 1847.

Maine.	
Buxton, ch.	4,17
East Harrington, do.	6,00
Sidney, do.	10,00
Moscow, do.	3,00
Waldo, Wm. Dwelly, viz.—for Bur. Miss. 5,00; for Bur. Bible 5,00,	10,00
Bath, sundry individuals, towards the sup. of Mr. Jencks, of the Siam Miss.,	10,00
	— 43,17
New Hampshire.	
Mason Village, ch.	10,00
Keene, Mrs. Mary Brown,	19,00
	— 29,00
Vermont.	
Thetford, viz. — Silas Follet 200,00; W. W. Baker and wife 6,00,	206,00
Fairfield Assoc., to cons. Rev. L. A. Dunn L. M.	100,00
	— 306,00
Massachusetts.	
Chelmsford, ch., mon. con.,	7,00
Boston, viz. — A friend 1,00; do. do. 1,00; do. do. 2,00; a lady 10,00,	14,00
do., Rowe St. ch., Infant Sab. school,	3,25
do., 1st ch. and soc., towards sup. of Rev. F. Mason,	100,00
do., Bowdoin Sq. Board of Benev. Operations, Wm. C. Reed tr.,	18,37
	— 135,62
Brookline, ch., mon. con.,	43,08
Plymouth, ch. and cong., to cons. Rev. Adiel Harvey L. M.,	100,00
Sudbury, Levi Goodnough	10,00
Worcester, 1st ch. Juv. Miss. Soc., Charles E. Converse tr., for sup. of two Karen boys nam- ed Isaac Davis and Sam- uel B. Swaim,	50,00
do., Isaac Davis, for sup. of Rev. J. G. Binney and to cons. Charles Warren, William New- ton, Eli Thayer and Phineas Howe L. M.,	400,00
	— 450,00
Barnstable, 3d ch.	13,50
Framingham, 1st ch., (\$25 of which is from the Sab. sch., to educate a Karen child.) to cons. Rev. J. Aldrich L. M.,	158,00
Randolph, North ch. Fem. Miss. Soc.,	26,28
	— 943,48
Connecticut.	
Pomfret, ch. and soc.	24,00

North Stonington, "W. W. M.," viz.—Bur. Miss. 2,00; Indian Miss. 1,00,	3,00
	— 27,00

New York.

Benton, Foster G. Watson	5,00
Seneca Bap. Assoc., James Mc Lellan tr.,	100,00
Eaton, ch., (Madison Co.)	35,17
Rushford, ch., (Alleghany Co.) 50,00; do., Mite Soc. 16,00,	66,00
New York, colls. 9,75; S. Estee 8c.; Miss Wigaut 12c.; cash 5c.,	10,00
Cayuga Assoc., S. C. Les- ter tr.,	12,25
Rev. Charles Lakatt 50c.; G. W. M. Barrell 4c.,	,54
Chatauque Co. For. Miss. Soc., to cons. Rev. Franklin Kidder L. M.,	100,00
per Rev. A. Bennett, agent of the Board,	122,79
Bellville, ch., viz.—Coll. 9,75; Mrs. Gratia Cook 1,00; Ira Goodnough 2,50; J. F. Bishop 1,00; Miss Cornelia Calvin 38c.; Miss Hannah Bliss 37c.,	15,00
Brooklyn, 1st ch. and cong., Fem. For. Miss. Soc., Mrs. W. J. Beebe tr., to cons. Wm. Hagar and Alexander N. Lew- is L. M.,	200,00
New York city, Taber- nacle ch., Young Men's Miss. Soc., 270,00; Fem. Miss. Soc. 150,00, (of which \$400 is for the sup. of Rev. L. Stilson); do., William Colgate 400,00,	820,00
do. do., Oliver St. ch., viz. —Fem. For. Miss. Soc., Miss Sarah C. Milbank tr., \$120 of which was contributed by a few ladies for the sup. of a native teacher in China, and \$60 by the Bur. Bible and School Soc., for the sup. of schools in Burmah) 403,00; For. Miss. Soc., Richard Stout tr., (\$24 of which is from Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, for schools in Assam,) to cons. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Milbank, Geo. P. Metcalf, Rev. Ira R. Steward, Rev. G. C. Chandler, Rev. T. R. Cressey, Rev. Enos French, Samuel Gorm- on, Rev. Ezra Going, Rev. Jeremiah Weth- erby, Rev. A. Williams and Rev. Geo. W. Har- ris, L. M., and others to be named, 1775,30,	2178,80
	— 2998,80

Buffalo, 1st ch. 64,00
 Pike, Rev. C. M. Fuller 10,00
 —3616,76

New Jersey.

Camden, Rev. Wm. H. Brisbane 3,00
 Piscataway, 1st church, viz.—
 Youth's Miss. Soc. 37,56;
 Penny-a-week Miss. Soc.
 32,73; sub. after sermon by
 Rev. G. S. Webb 70,37; to
 cons. Rev. Lewis F. Stelle
 L. M. 140,66

New Brunswick, Youth's B.
 For. Miss. Soc., to cons Peter
 P. Runyon, Ambrose F. Ran-
 dolph and George H. Stout,
 L. M., 309,33

Newark, ch., David Jones tr.,
 125,00, to cons. David Jones
 L. M.; do., Robert Johnstone
 100,00, to cons. him L. M.;
 do., D. M. Wilson, to cons.
 him L. M., 100,00, 325,00
 —777,99

Pennsylvania.

Erie, colls. after an address by
 Rev. S. M. Osgood 10,02;
 Samuel C. Stevens and wife
 1,00; per Rev. A. Bennett,
 agent of the Board, 11,02

Philadelphia, 5th ch., Fem.
 For. Miss. Soc., Mrs.
 Eliza Sailor tr., per
 Rev. G. S. Webb, agent, 800,00
 do., Spruce St. ch., viz.—
 David Jayne, to cons.
 Mrs. Mary W. Jayne
 L. M., 100,00; James
 M. Linnard, for L. M.
 to be named, 100,00, 200,00

do., 11th church 200,00;
 do., Thomas A. Myers,
 to cons. Mrs. T. A.
 Myers L. M., 100,00;
 per Rev. G. S. Webb,
 agent of the Board, 300,00
 —1300,00

Monongahela city, col. in Meth-
 odist ch. 3,40; do. Assoc.
 33,35; Alleghany city, ch.
 30,00; Jefferson, ch. 4,30;
 Providence, ch. 2,25; Wash-
 ington, ch. 27,05; do., Fem.
 M. Soc. 10,00; Pittsburg, 1st
 ch. 100,00; Peters' Creek,
 ch. 25,60; McKeesport, ch.
 19,31; Elizabeth, ch. 21,00;
 Brownsville, ch. 5,00; Mount
 Moriah, ch. 8,64; to cons.
 Rev. H. Silliman, Rev. S. Wil-
 liams and Rev. Wm. Penny
 L. M.; per Rev. J. Stevens,
 agent of the Board, 344,30
 —1655,32

Delaware.

Wilmington, 2d ch., viz.—Mon.
 cons. 87,11; annual contribu-
 tions 81,94; Sab. sch. 18,95;
 Infant Sab. sch. 12,00; to cons.

M. S. Cooper and Foster C.
 Messenger L. M. 200,00

District of Columbia.

Washington, E. Street ch., (\$50
 of which is from the Youth's
 Miss. Assoc.) to cons. Rev.
 George W. Samson L. M. 104,00

Kentucky.

Rev. A. Drury and others 120,00,
 to cons. Rev. A. Drury L. M.;
 Newport, Sab. sch., for Indian
 Miss., 2,15; Covington, ch.,
 mon con., 1,50; Soc. of In-
 quiry of Theol. Inst. 5,00;
 Louisville, 1st colored ch.
 10,00; do., Rev. Henry Adams
 5,00; per Rev. J. Stevens,
 agent of the Board, 143,65
 Louisville, 2d ch. 20,00
 —163,65

Ohio.

Conneaut 8,53; Kings-
 ville 58,93; Sheffield
 4,12; Ashtabula 9,50;
 Geneva 7,44; Perry 4,37;
 Madison 16,74; Miss
 Eliza Stratton 52c.;
 Rev. Jesse Hartwell
 5,00; Mrs. Roxana
 Young 12c.; Noah
 Young 50c.; East Eu-
 clid 4,00; Mrs. Wilder
 and child 23c.; Nathaniel
 Oviatt 100,00;
 Cleaveland, ch. 100,00;
 Strongville 4,70; Se-
 ville, ch. 9,21; Chester,
 Mrs. Hawes 22c.; Au-
 rora, ch. 5,18; Streets-
 boro', missionary meet-
 ing 22,16; Grand River
 Assoc., H. Williams tr.,
 56,89; collected by Rev.
 A. Bennett, 418,41

Ohio Bap. For. Miss. and
 Bible Soc., J. B. Whea-
 ton tr., 269,05

Miami Assoc., as
 follows: — Cin-
 cinnati, 9th St.
 ch. viz.—J. Smith
 200,00; J. Bevan
 100,00; George
 Crawford 100,00;
 T. Harris 100,00;
 Rev. J. Stevens
 100,00; Rev. E. L.
 Magoon 100,00;
 Mrs. J. S. Niles
 100,00; Sab. sch.
 100,00; choir
 100,00; Burman
 Fem. Ed. Soc.
 118,55; Geo. F.
 Davis and others
 105,00; monthly
 and annual colls.
 257,95; Sarah
 Simpson, of Sab.
 sch., towards sup.
 of Mr. Dean, 2,50, 1484,00

do., 5th St. ch.	65,18	
do., 1st ch.	75,81	
do., 3d District Baptist Interest	3,75	
do., Walnut St. ch. viz.—Colls.	77,30	
Rev. O. N. Sage	100,00	177,30
Dayton, ch.	65,85	
Middletown, ch.	12,00	
Franklin, ch.	16,00	
Lebanon, ch.	10,00	103,85
		1909,89
Lorain Assoc., as follows :		
—Avon, ch.	11,00	
Rochester, ch.	1,00	
Henrietta, ch.	4,79	
do., Sab. sch.	3,21	
Jackson, ch.	1,50	
Birmingham, M. Fuller	5,00	26,50
Portage Assoc., as follows :—		
Brimfield, Mrs. Bissell	25c.	
Streetsboro', ch.	19,12	
Garrettsville, ch.	5,00	
Akron, D. H. Austin	10,00	
Rev. L. Austin	5,00	
Lorenzo B. Austin and Miss Abigail P. Austin	100,00	139,37
Grand River Assoc., as follows :—		
Ashtabula, ch.	2,00	
Jefferson, ch.	4,50	
do., Adeline Eliza Green	10c.	
Madison, Mark Young, for Ind. Miss.	5,00	11,60
Huron Assoc., as follows :—		
Norwalk, ch.	17,91	
Rev. J. Hall, on account of debt	11,00	
Berlin, ch.	5,00	33,91
Mount Vernon Assoc., as follows :—		
Mount Vernon, ch.	78,00	
Chester-ville, ch.	6,26	
Chester, ch.	6,33	
Frederickstown, ch.	6,00	96,59
Scioto Assoc., viz.—		
Kirkersville, ch.	3,34	
Licking, ch.	2,16	5,50
Maumee Assoc., Mill Creek, Joseph Ely		1,00
Zoar Assoc., viz.—		
Sandy ch.	3,50	
Jefferson, ch.	2,50	6,00
East Fork Assoc., viz.—		
Cheviot, ch.	43,05	
Stonelick, ch.	5,00	
New Richmond, ch.	2,32	
Withamsville, ch.	3,00	53,37
Meigs Creek Assoc., viz.		
T. W. Ewart	100,00	
Zanesville, 1st ch.	93,00	
Newport, ch.	22,77	
Mc Connelsville, ch.	18,71	
do., Sab. sch.	2,68	
Goodhope, ch.	4,24	
do., H. Simons	1,00	
Lowell, ch.	3,15	
Warren		
a little boy	2,00	
Little Muskingum, ch.	4,34	
Marietta, ch.	32,33	284,22
Wills Creek Assoc., viz.		
—Zanesville, Market St. ch.	100,00	
Salt Creek, ch.	4,75	
Washington, ch.	Elizabeth Bateman	1,00
		105,75
Columbus Assoc., viz.—		
Welch Hills, ch.	2,36	
Granville, ch.	19,00	
Granville College For. Miss. Soc.	10,00	31,36
Trumbull Assoc., viz.—		
Warren, ch.	7,71	
Cornersburg, ch.	3,00	10,71
Wooster Assoc. viz.—		
Wooster, ch.	4,60	
Salmon J. Gaskill	1,00	
Massilon, ch.	3,50	9,10
Geauga Assoc., Chester, ch.		7,40
Mohecan Assoc., viz.—		
Annual col., &c.	7,00	
Loudonville, ch.	1,00	
do., Mrs. Haskell	1,00	9,00
Strait Creek Assoc., viz.—		
Portsmouth, Geo. Heor-edh	100,00	
Bethany, ch.	6,00	
Hillsboro', ch.	3,56	
Greenfield, ch.	17,25	
Winchester, ch.	4,45	
West Union	8,00	139,26
Madison Assoc., viz.—		
West Jefferson, ch.	2,00	
Bloomingsburg, ch.	7,00	
Piqua, ch.	15,00	24,00
Auglaize Assoc., Lima ch.		10,00
Cesar's Creek Assoc. viz.		
—Xenia, ch.	9,02	
Center-ville ch.	7,00	16,02
Dayton, E. E. Barney	100,00	
Ten Mile, 1st ch., A. Gray	50c.	
Lucy Gray	1,25	
Withamsville, Mrs. Nash	1,45	103,20
per Rev. J. Stevens, agent,		3712,21
The above sum is to cons. the following persons L. M. viz.—		
Nathan'l Oviatt, Rev. J. B. Sacket, John Smith, Mrs. Catharine Smith, J. Bevan, Geo. Crawford, T. Harris, Mrs. M. A. Stevens, C. Forbes, Rev. C. A. Clark, J. W. Sheppard, Rev. E. L. Magoon, J. R. Poiner, G. F. Davis, Wm. Powell, John Ewing, Noble S. Johnson, T. F. Morgan, Rev. D. Bryant, Mrs. E. B. Sage, Rev. J. L. Moore, Rev. D. Bernard, Rev. E. T. Brown, T. W. Ewart, Rev. J. M. Courtney, Rev. N. N. Wood, Geo.		

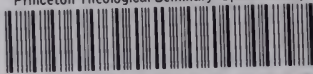
Heoredh, Mrs. E. E. Barney, Rev. Seymour W. Adams, and others to be named.		ch. 3,00; Hartford, Jes- se Miller, for Ind. Miss., 1,00, 364,65 per Rev. J. Stevens, agent, 435,65
Mrs. E. M. Kelly 1,00; Zanes- ville, Peter Mills, to cons. him L. M., 100,00; do., Geo. James, to cons. him L. M., 100,00; per Rev. A. Bennett, agent, 201,00		To constitute the Rev. G. C. Chandler, E. P. Bond, Rev S. G. Mi- ner and Rev. J. A. Dixon L. M.
A friend 10,00, Jonas Run, ch. 6,00; Lockland, ch. 10,50; Muddy Creek, ch. 5,00; Port William, ch. 7,22, 38,72		Laughery, ch. 6,50 442,15
Cincinnati, Walnut Street ch., R. W. Lee, to cons. him L. M., 100,00		Illinois.
do., colls. at the anniversary meeting of the Union, 238,72		General Assoc., W. Watson tr., 30,45; Peoria, ch. 14,00; do., col. in Methodist ch. 5,81; per Rev. J. Stevens, agent, 50,26 Plainfield, M. C. Young, 2,00 52,26
	4299,65	
		Michigan.
Indiana.		Michigan Conven., C. Van Ha- sen tr., viz.—Medina, ch., mon. con., 5,60; do., "choir of singers" 10,00; E. K. Harring- ton 1,00; A. Hutchins 1,00; G. Irish 94c.; N. E. Indiana Assoc. 1,00; Galesburg, H. H. Reading and wife 1,50; Mrs. E. F. Gilbert 1,00; Tecumseh, M. Sacket and wife 1,00; Sand- stone, ch. 1,00; York, ch., mon. con., 3,37; do sub. 3,60; Nancy A. Wheeler 10,00; Mooreville, ch., mon. con., 3,05; D. C. Parmele 1,00; Brooklyn, ch., mon. con., 8,23; Adrian, Mrs. Garlick 1,00; Kalamazoo, ch., mon. con., 3,00; Highland, ch., mon. con., 3,19; Jackson, B. F. Egglest- on and wife 7,00; Troy, "a friend to missions" 5,00; J. Martin 25c.; A. Koon 50c.; Salem, G. Pennell 1,00; Saline, ch. 4,05; do., H. B. 50,00; to cons. Rev. Charles Evans L. M., 138,78
Covington, ch. 10,00; Madison, ch. 6,00, 16,00		Indian Territory.
Indiana For. Miss. Soc., J. G. Kerr tr., viz.—La- fayette, church 23,43; Franklin 12,20; Greens- burg 4,10; Pendleton 38c.; Bethel 2,50; E. French 1,00; J. A. Dix- on 1,00; C. Clark 65c.; J. G. Kerr 62c.; R. W. Waterman 50c.; R. Tis- dale 50c.; D. Robinson 50c.; M. Hume 50c.; Abigail Night 25c.; M. A. Kerr 25c.; A. Hen- derson 25c.; A. Bland 25c.; H. Bland 12c.; A. Grover 6,00, 55,00		John T. Jones 5,00; Mrs. Jaue K. Jones 4,00; Henry Shear- man 2,00, 11,00
Economy 2,00; Coving- ton, C. Clark 5,00; Pendleton, Jas. Thom- as 2,00; Northport, ch. 7,75; Ebenezer, ch. 1,00; Franklin, ch. 100,00; do., A. Compton 5,00; Lafayette, ch. 37,70; Terra Haute, ch., viz.— Joseph Grover 2,00; Mrs. G. W. Crosby 5,00; Mrs. A. Child 50c.; Mrs. Ballou 50c.; J. A. Dixon 2,00; Greensburg, ch. 13,65; Mount Mo- riah 4 25; Sugar Creek, 2,00; Samuel Dow 10,00; Lydia Dow 10,00; Jona. Thompson 1,25; Benj. P. Lambertson 1,25; Carter Square 8,70; Franklin, Ripley & Co. 1,50; Pleasant Ridge 35c.; Rising Sun 1,50; Madison, ch. 10,00; Lawrenceburg, Rev. E. P Bond 100,00; Eben- ezer, ch. 15,25; Penn- sylvaniaburg, Mehitable D. Alden 5,00; Oswego, ch. 5,00; Green Castle,		Legacies.
		North Yarmouth, Me., Miss Lucy Haskell 30,00 Belville, N. Y., Cyrus Cook, Mrs. Gratia Cook executrix, in part, 35,00 Pittsford, Vt., Thomas Ham- mond, Augustus Hammond executor, to cons. Rev. J. Lockwood, L. M., 100,00 165,00 \$12,975,21
		Total from April 1 to May 31, \$17,147,12.
		R. E. EDDY, Treasurer.

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